The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

SERIOUS REVERSES TO THE PATRIOTS OF THE LOBBY.

THE CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW "CLAIMS" STRICKEN FROM THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL—THE HENNEPIN CANAL SCHEME SHELVED—THE MESSAGE ON ARKANSAS—BITTER DENUNCIATIONS BY THE DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Hennepin Canal bill was again postponed to-day in order that the Indian Appropriation bill might be taken up for final action in the House. The condition of this bill was explained in the dispatches of Sunday night. After a spirited debate, lasting about two hours, a vote was taken by yeas and nays on attaching the notorious Choctaw claim as an amendment to the bill. The vote was unexpectedly large against the amendment, a great number of members having changed their position since the last vote on that claim was taken. It was rejected by a vote of 137 to 88. This undoubtedly defeats the Choctaw claim for the rest of this Congress, since the vote to-day was an expression of the majority that the appropriation bills must not be cumbered with it, and that it must take its chances as an independent proposition. While it has an undoubted majority in the House, those who are opposed to it can make an effective contest when more important interests are not joined with it. Following the vote on the Choctaw claim, the Chickasaw claim was likewise stricken from the bill, without a division of the House. The bill was then passed by a vote of 162 yeas to 62 nays. The bill, as passed by the House, is about $1,000,000 smaller than the Indian Appropriation bill of last year.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL SCHEME REGARDED AS DEAD.

The Hennepin Canal scheme is acknowledged by its advocates to be defeated. That was apparent on Saturday, when the bill was allowed to go over without a vote. Its condition has not improved, but, on the contrary, it has been damaged by the delay. This leader of the subsidies has been stricken down, and the defeat of the sewing-machine and the Choctaw lobbies, in which some of Tom Scott's workers are said to have interested themselves by way of diversion from more important affairs, gives hope, if not assurance, that the Forty-third Congress will pass away without allowing its record to be stained by any Credit Mobilier or Pacific Mail swindles.

THE KILL VON KULL CHANNEL.

The work of opening the Kill Von Kull channel between Staten Island and New-Jersey, which was begun last year, has been interrupted, so far as further appropriations are concerned, by the opposition of the people from Staten Island, who complain that the dikes are interfering with some of their property rights. They condemn the plan of securing a channel which was recommended by Gen. Newton, and under which $50,000 have been expended during the last Summer. A delegation from Staten Island was here to-day, and Gen. Newton was himself heard in respect to the plans by the Committee on Appropriations. The completion of the whole improvement was estimated to cost $450,000, and Gen. Newton desired $145,000 for the work during the next Summer. The condition of the contest is such that the New-York members would resist the appropriation, and this resistance, with the general desire to cut down appropriations, would make the attempt to obtain the money needed for next Summer very difficult. A compromise has been talked of which will probably settle the contest. It is to organize during the next Summer a board of engineers to make a thorough examination of the channel and the improvements proposed by Gen. Newton, and if this board should agree with the Staten Islanders that some other method of improving the channel would be preferable, the recommendation will be adopted; but, on the other hand, if they coincide with Gen. Newton, the New-Jersey people will be strengthened in their effort to secure appropriations next session. This plan, it is understood, will be acceptable to Mr. Clark, the Elizabeth member, who thinks that in the end the interests of his constituents will be better served by acceding to it.

THE PRESIDENT'S ARKANSAS MESSAGE.

Mr. Clayton made an effort in the Senate during the brief session to-day, to have the President's Message in reference to Arkansas taken up and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. No vote was taken, and the subject will come up again to-morrow, when an extended debate may be expected. The Democrats will oppose the motion to refer to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, and urge reference to the Judiciary Committee instead. They claim that it involves questions of law, and does not concern the election in Arkansas. Mr. Clayton, who submitted the resolution which brought out the Message and accompanying documents, claims that the memorial of Brooks being before the Committee on Privileges and Elections, the Message must also go to that committee. A very warm discussion is likely to arise in connection with the question of referring the Message. The document has created more anger and feeling among the Democrats than any recent act or Message of the President. It is denounced in the most violent terms on the street corners and about the hotels, and if similar language is not heard in the Senate it will be because of the restraining influences of the chamber. Republicans talk very little about the Message. It cannot be said to have met with a very cordial reception from them, and no one imagines any action will be taken in respect to Arkansas affairs at this session. The fact that Brooks was defrauded of his office by Republicans, and not by Democrats, in the first instance, alters greatly the moral if not the legal aspects of the question.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue Store-keepers were appointed to-day: Turner R. Hamilton and Joseph B. Huffmans, Seventh District Kentucky; D. S. Bonebreak, Sixteenth District Pennsylvania, and Nathan McClure, Seventeenth District Ohio. The following Gaugers were appointed: Thompson N. Finnell, Seventh Kentucky District, and Peter S. Goodreed, Colorado.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT ASSAY.

Hon. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, Hon. John Jay Knox, Controller of the Currency, Prof. J. E. Hilgard, of the Coast Survey, and Mr. E. B. Elliot, of the Treasury Department, have gone to Philadelphia to attend the annual assay of the Mint, to take place to-morrow.

TRANSIT OF VENUS OBSERVERS.

Commander R. Chandler, commanding the United States steamer Swatara, reports to the Secretary of the Navy, under date of Dec. 15, that he intended to leave Hobart Town, Tasmania, Dec. 16, for the Auckland and Chatham Islands, to embark the transit of Venus parties. Rear Admiral C. H. Davis, Superintendent of the Navy Observatory and President of the Commission on the Transit of Venus, reports that he has received a letter from Prof. Watson, dated Pekin, China, Dec. 3, stating that all the members of his party were well.

BILL SIGNED.

The President to-day signed the act in regard to the visit of his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands.

ARMY GAZETTE.

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Quartermasters Department are announced:

Col. L. C. Easton is relieved of his duties at Philadelphia and ordered to duty as Chief Quartermaster of the Military Division of the Pacific, in place of Col. Robert Allen.

Lieut. Col. Rufus Saxton is relieved of his duties in the Military Division of the Atlantic, and is assigned to the charge of the Philadelphia depot, in place of Col. Easton. Major H. C. Hodges is relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and ordered to report for assignment to Buffalo, N. Y., to replace Lieut. Col. Saxton. Capt. George P. Dandy will be relieved of his duties at Fort Lincoln, Dakota Territory, and assigned to duty at Raleigh. Capt. William B. Hughes is relieved from duty in the Department of Arizona and ordered to duty at Charleston, S. C. Capt. James G. Lee is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and will be assigned to duty at Boston. Capt. S. F. Barstow is relieved from duty in the Department of the South, and ordered to duty in the Department of Arizona.

THE PRINTING OF THE BANK NOTES.

The House Committee on Appropriations to-day came to a decision regarding the printing of national bank notes, namely, that two impressions of the three should be made outside of the Treasury Bureau of Printing and Engraving, by the bank note companies. The Committee on Banking and Currency have not yet made their report on the subject.

THE VIRGINIUS INDEMNITY.

Several months ago the Spanish Government expressed its willingness to pay the indemnity demanded on account of the Virginius executions, but on such terms as were not acceptable to our Government. Since then the negotiations have been continued, and it is now stated in official circles that they have reached a satisfactory conclusion.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR STEWART.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, took his seat in the Senate to-day, for the first time this session. He has been ill for several weeks.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION ROUTE.

The Secretary of War has transmitted to the Senate a copy of the report of Major Wilson, of the Corps of Engineers, upon the examination and cost of the third subdivision of the northern transportation route, this being one of the four routes indicated in the report of the Senate Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Sea-board. The object of the examination and estimates was to determine the method and cost of constructing a ship canal from Whitehall at the head of Lake Champlain, to Fort Edward, on the Hudson, and to improve the navigation of the latter river by locks and dams, so that, in connection with the St. Lawrence River and Canadian canals, steamers with a carrying capacity of about 50,000 bushels of wheat can pass directly from the lakes to deep water on the Hudson without breaking bulk.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

A FORCE OF POLICE SENT FROM BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—In response to a call from the Mayor of Fall River, Chief Constable Boynton, with fifty men, started for that city at noon to-day. The probable cause for the summons is anticipated trouble from the strikers in the cotton mills.

FAILURE TO OBTAIN MORE HANDS—STRIKE AT THE LINEN MILL.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 9.—The Merchants' Mill continued to run to-day, but they failed to secure any greater number of operatives than those at work yesterday. The presence of the State Police here has created considerable feeling among the help, and the opinion is declared that the former have been called upon for the sake of prejudicing their cause. There was no difficulty to-night in preserving order, and the help was allowed to leave the mill without any attempt to molest them. It is pretty generally understood now that if the help would return to their work they would get back the full twenty-seven cents per hundred-weight in course of a week or two. There was a strike at the linen mill to-day for the same reason that the weavers struck for at the Flint Mill yesterday—namely, the posting up of the offer of twenty-five cents on condition that the operatives of the three mills now on strike would return to work. A deputation of five weavers, male and female, waited upon the Treasurer this afternoon, and they have decided to resume work in the morning. The Weavers' Union has sent out deputations to Taunton and Newport to get aid, and they propose to send to every cotton manufacturing locality in New-England for this purpose. A letter of sympathy, with a proffer of aid, has been received by the female operatives from Miss Lecompte, Secretary of the John Swinton Vanguard Labor Society of New-York City. It is said that the weavers contemplate striking at four other mills, and intend holding another general meeting at Temple Hall on Saturday night.

MARDI GRAS.

THE MEMPHIS CARNIVAL—THE FESTIVITIES AT MEMPHIS A GREAT SUCCESS.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 9.—The carnival to-day has been an immense success. The streets were thronged with people all day. The weather was rather too cool for comfort. The afternoon was signalized by a procession of ulks, or mischief-makers, and the evening by a grand pageant of the Memphi, the features of which were exhibited in a series of nineteen tableaux, representing St. George and the Dragon; The Romance of Chivalry; The Vision of Columbus; The Present Power and Greatness of America; Columbus at the Spanish Court Expounding his Theory of the Globe; Scene in the Alhambra the Night Before the Surrender of Granada; The Fall of Granada; How a World was Won at Chess in 1492; Embarkation of Columbus; Symbolical Representation of Columbus' First Voyage; Mysteries of the Deep; Scene on Board the Ship Santa Maria on the Discovery of America; Columbus in Chains in Fortress San Domingo; Death of Columbus; De Soto in Search of the Mississippi; De Soto Discovering the Mississippi; Seeking the Fountain of Youth; Burial of De Soto, and Apotheosis of Columbus. The effect of these tableaux as they marched through the streets was magnificent. The costumes were gotten up in the finest style, and was true to the time and characters represented, while brilliant calcium lights showed them to the best advantage. The affair closed with a series of brilliant tableaux at the new Memphis Theatre, winding up with a grand ball, everything passing off without a single accident or incident to mar the festivities of the occasion.

THE CARNIVAL AT MOBILE.

MOBILE, Feb. 9.—The carnival was celebrated in magnificent style to-day. The parades were the finest ever witnessed here. At night three mystic societies paraded, and the streets were brilliantly illuminated. The subjects of illustration were: M. W. L.—"Feast of Esther;" that of O. O. M.—"Shadows from the Last of Egypt;" that of the Infant Mystics, "Pilgrim's Progress." The day was devoted to pleasure. Business was entirely suspended, and there were many visitors in the city.

THE FIRST TRAIN THROUGH THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 9.—The first train was run through the Hoosac Tunnel to-day. It was composed of three gravel cars and a box car filled with 100 passengers, among them being State Engineer Benjamin Frost, Consulting Engineer Thomas Doane, Chief Engineer W. P. Granger, &c. The passage was made in thirty-five minutes. The track is not in a condition fit for the running of regular trains as yet.

PROPOSED REVENUE BILL.

A MEASURE AGREED ON BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

INCREASED DUTY ON SPIRITS, TOBACCO, AND SUGARS PROPOSED—THE TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION OF DUTY ON CERTAIN IMPORTS REIMPOSED—REMOVAL OF THE STAMP TAX ON MATCHES AND BANK CHECKS—ESTIMATED INCREASE OF THE REVENUE THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Committee on Ways and Means to-day agreed substantially upon a bill for providing additional revenues, and unless action not now anticipated should be taken in the meeting to-morrow morning, it will be taken to the House, and action will be pressed as soon as possible.

THE TAX ON SPIRITS.

The bill provides that on and after its passage the tax on distilled spirits shall be $1 per gallon, this tax to be levied and collected on all spirits manufactured after the passage of the bill. On spirits in bond at the date of the passage of the act and in the hands of rectifiers and wholesale dealers, a tax of fifteen cents per gallon additional to the present tax is levied, making the tax on spirits now on hand eighty-five cents per gallon. An import duty corresponding with this additional tax on spirits manufactured in this country is levied on all spirits imported for consumption and use here.

TOBACCO.

On tobacco, &c., an additional tax of four cents per pound is levied.

SUGARS.

On sugars, molasses, tank bottoms, syrup of sugar, cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, and concentrated molasses, the present duties are advanced twenty-five per cent. The present rate of duties under the sugar schedule is as follows, the duties being based on the standard of color: Sugar not above No. 7, 1¾ cents per pound; above No. 7, and not above No. 10, 2 cents per pound; above No. 10, and not above No. 13, 2¼ cents per pound; above No. 13, and not above No. 16, 2¾ cents; above No. 16, and not above No. 20, 3¼ cents; above No. 20, and on all refined, loaf, lump, crushed, powdered, and granulated sugar, four cents per pound; molasses, five cents per gallon! tank bottoms, syrups of sugar, cane juice, melado, concentrated melado, and concentrated molasses, one and one-half cents per pound. For the year ending June 30, 1874, there were imported into the United States 1,644,709,767 pounds of sugar of all grades, and 47,205,641 gallons of molasses, and these yielded a revenue of over $33,000,000. An advance of twenty-five per cent. will yield an additional revenue of over $8,000,000.

THE TEN PER CENT. REDUCTION ON IMPORTED ARTICLES REPEALED.

The bill repeals the act of June 6, 1872, by which the duty on certain articles of foreign manufacture were reduced ten per cent. The following are the articles upon which the bill by this provision raises the duties to the former rates: Manufactures of cotton, of which cotton is the component part of chief value; wools, hair of the alpaca goat and other animals, and all manufactures, wholly or in part of wool or hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals; iron and steel, and all manufactures of iron and steel of which such metals, or either of them, shall be the component part of chief value, excepting cotton machinery; metals and all manufactures of metals of which either of them is the component part of chief value; paper, and manufactures of paper, excepting unsized printing paper; books and other printed matter; manufactures of india rubber, gutta percha or straw, and on oil-cloths of all description; glass and glass-ware, and on unwrought pipe-clay, fire clay and fuller's earth, leather, manufactures of skins, bone, ivory, horn and leather; liquorice paste and liquorice juice.

THE ESTIMATED REVENUE FROM THIS SOURCE.

The receipts from duties on the articles on which the ten per cent. reduction was made in 1872 were, during the last fiscal year, smaller by $7,650,651 than they would have been but for that reduction. The report of that section will, therefore, increase the revenues, presumably, by nearly or quite $8,000,000. In the preceding year the amount lost to the Treasury through that reduction was $9,128,694.

THE TAX ON MATCHES AND CHECKS.

The bill repeals the stamp tax on lucifer matches, and also the stamp tax on bank checks. The stamp tax upon matches yields annually about $2,500,000, and the check stamps yield about $1,600,000, making from those two sources an annual revenue of $4,100,000. Last year when it was proposed to repeal the tax on matches and bank checks, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue estimated that the repeal would require a refund to those holding unused matches and bank check stamps of $1,000,000, so that the repeal of the stamp tax upon matches and bank checks will be a loss to the Treasury, the first year, of $5,100,000, and of $4,100,000 annually thereafter.

THE REVENUE EXPECTED UNDER THE BILL.

The committee estimate that during the ensuing twelve months the bill, if enacted, will yield $35,000,000, and that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, from $38,000,000 to $40,000,000 will be gained under its provisions. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in his report, estimates that an increase of four cents per pound on the tax on tobacco would yield $4,612,000 per year. Each ten cents additional tax per gallon on spirits, he estimates, would yield $6,957,000 per year, which would make the increase of thirty cents proposed by the bill yield $20,871,000.

TEA AND COFFEE TO REMAIN FREE.

Tea and coffee were not included in the bill because it became evident that the proposition could not succeed in the House. The high tariff men, particularly the protectionists, promised to bring fifty Republican votes against putting a tax on tea and coffee. Nothing that has fifty Republicans of the House and all the Democrats against it can pass, and so the attempt to include those two articles was abandoned, and the protectionists were given the repeal of the ten per cent. reduction. None of the articles now on the free list are to have duties levied upon them, and all the recommendations of the Treasury Department in this direction were discarded by the committee.

CONSIDERATIONS GOVERNING THE COMMITTEE.

The principle upon which it was early decided any bill must be framed in order to secure favorable action has been adhered to, and the articles are few and the propositions simple. The entire subject can be easily comprehended by the House, so that a vote can be speedily reached. Of course there is a great deal of speculation as to the prospects of the passage of the bill. There is some suggestion that a minority report may come from the committee, and that it will include tea and coffee. But one thing may be relied upon, and it is, that if the majority of the committee, led by Mr. Dawes, cannot carry its measure through the House, then no tax and tariff bill can be passed this session. The committee meet again to-morrow morning, and there will be an opportunity to change the bill. There is so much, and no more, uncertainty about what its provisions may be, but the members of the committee regard the subject as settled so far as committee action is concerned, and there is little reason to expect that any further revision will be undertaken.

THE TOBACCO INTERESTS.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—The Cincinnati Tobacco Board of Trade to-day adopted a series of resolutions, expressing the belief that any advance of the existing tax on tobacco would prove injurious to all branches of the tobacco trade; that any additional tax would be unjust to both producer and consumer; and that as as a measure to increase the revenue it would fail of its purpose. They also request all members of Congress in sympathy with the tobacco interest to prevent if possible any increase in the rate of taxation on tobacco.

THE PACIFIC MAIL INVESTIGATION.

HOW WHITING WAS CAUGHT—HE PROMISES TO APPEAR BEFORE THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE ON THURSDAY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—A deputy of the Sergeant at Arms has been for some weeks in Weedsport, N. Y., and vicinity, endeavoring to obtain some clue to the whereabouts of A. H. Whiting, of Pacific Mail notoriety. It seems that Mrs. Whiting has been spending the Winter at Weedsport, and part of the efforts of the deputy have been directed to the discovery of the address to which she sent letters to Mr. Whiting. It became apparent a few days ago that the deputy had been misled, and that letters had been mailed in the Post Office to some address where Mr. Whiting was not to be found. A new attempt was made by order of Mr. Ordway, a few days since, under which the towns surrounding Weedsport were watched and visited by a deputy, and it happened a day or two ago that one of them discovered that Mrs. Whiting had addressed a telegram to A. H. Whiting, to Hamilton, Canada West. A telegram was immediately sent to Mr. Ordway informing him of the fact. He at once sent a telegraphic subpœna to the same address that Mrs. Whiting had sent the telegram to, and followed it with a dispatch to the operator to deliver it to the same person to whom Mrs. Whiting's telegram had been delivered, and to report the result. The ruse was entirely successful, and Mr. Whiting received the telegraphic subpœna and receipted for it before he opened it. He acknowledged to the operator that he had been caught, and surrendered to the circumstances with as good grace as possible. A dispatch was received from him to-day saying that the committee need not send any one to arrest him, but that he will answer the subpœna and appear before the committee on Thursday.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SENATOR BUCKINGHAM.

THE ASSEMBLAGE AT NORWICH, CONN., YESTERDAY—THE OFFICIAL REPRESENTATIVES PRESENT—SERVICES AT THE HOUSE AND IN THE CHURCH—THE REMAINS BURIED AT YANTIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NORWICH, Conn., Feb. 9.—The intense cold in Norwich, Conn., yesterday, did not prevent a distinguished assemblage being present at the funeral of the late Senator Buckingham. No death has moved Connecticut for years as that of her war Governor. Not only were all the towns in the vicinity of Norwich represented by delegations, official and otherwise, but several of the cities of the State, and the State as well as the National Government, had official representatives. Among those present were Senators Hamlin, Washburn, Fenton, Sherman, and Stevenson, of the United States Senate; Sergeant at Arms French, of the Senate; Senator elect Eaton, of Connecticut; Gov. Ingersoll and staff, and various State officers; President Porter, of Yale College; Gen. Hawley, ex-Gov. Holly, ex-Gov. English, Postmaster General Jewell, the Mayor of of Hartford, and a committee of various officials from New-London and other cities; Mayor Green, of Norwich, the Republican nominee for Governor, with a committee of the Common Council, and committees of civic organizations were also present. The business blocks, residences, City Hall, and other public buildings, and the Broadway Church, were heavily hung with black, with various mottoes suitable to the occasion. In respect to the wishes of the late Senator, there was no grand civic demonstration, but the popular feeling was fully shown by masses of people filling the streets and besieging the house where the remains lay in state in the morning, and the church where the ceremonies took place. Over 2,000 visited the house in the limited time allowed in the morning. The arrangements for the funeral were all under the direction of Col. Allen Tenny, and went off smoothly and in order. There was first at the house, at noon, private service. At the Broadway Church at 1 P. M., public exercises took place. It required all the hacks of the two cities of Norwich and New-London to transport the official visitors from the house to the church, and thence to the grave. As the bier entered the church there were borne before it a magnificent floral crown, cross, and anchor. A bust of the late Governor, with a laurel wreath was placed in church on the right of the pulpit. The bearers were the staff of Gov. Buckingham during the war, Col. H. H. Osgood, Col. W. Fitch, Gen. Morse, Col. Thomas L. Fitch, Col. Watson, and Col. Bond. The pall-bearers were Col. Selden, H. B. Norton, A. W. Prentice, and B. W. Tompkins. The services were under the direction of Rev. D. Merriman, Pastor of the church, assisted by Drs. Arms and Bond, and by Rev. Dr. Giesy, the latter of the Episcopal Church. A brief and very impressive eulogy was delivered by Mr. Merriman. The remains were conveyed to Yantic Cemetery, where repose so many of the bodies of the veterans of the late war. The services of the Episcopal Church were read by Dr. Giesy. The Senatorial and State party left the city by the special train for the West at 5 P. M.

A MEMBER OF THE BALTIMORE CITY COUNCIL EXPELLED.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—On the 2d inst., in the Second Branch of the City Council, a communication was received from one Frederick Karcher charging Henry M. Staylor, representing the Fifth and Sixth Wards in the Second Branch Council, with receiving a fee of $50 for procuring the passage of a resolution by the Council for the pecuniary benefit of Karcher, to the amount of $100, and the matter was referred to the Committee on Claims. The committee reported this afternoon that they had given the subject the fullest investigation, and the evidence before them sustained the charge. A resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Staylor concluded the report, the vote on which was 7 to 2, whereon the President of the Second Branch declared him expelled.

SENATOR BUCKINGHAM'S SUCCESSOR.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 9.—Gov. Ingersoll has appointed Senator elect William W. Eaton, of this city, to fill the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by Senator Buckingham's death, the term ending March 4. Senator Eaton will leave for Washington soon—probably on Wednesday.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

A CARLIST CHIEFTAIN SHOT FOR TREASON—CHECK TO THE ALFONSISTS IN NAVARRE.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—The Carlist Chieftain Mendiri, whose death at the hands of his own men was reported yesterday, was arrested for treason and shot by order of Don Carlos.

An official dispatch has been received at the Ministry of War, admitting that the advance guard of the extreme left of the Alfonsist troops operating against the Carlists in Navarre has suffered a check, and stating that it was caused by over-confidence of its commander in his strength. This, however, will have no effect upon the general plan of the campaign.

COUNT VALMASEDA TO GO TO CUBA—GREAT REFORMS PROMISED.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—Count Valmaseda is to be appointed Captain General of Cuba. Important measures in regard to that island impend.

A GREAT CARLIST VICTORY CLAIMED—THE LOSS OF THE ALFONSISTS SAID TO BE SEVEN THOUSAND.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Carlist Committee, in this city, claim that it has intelligence that Don Carlos' troops have won a great victory over the Alfonsists, the loss of the latter in killed and wounded being 7,000 men. The committee also reports that Don Carlos has issued a proclamation to his troops congratulating them.

GEN. MORIONES APPOINTED COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—Gen. Moriones has been appointed Commander in Chief of the Army of the North.

OPERATIONS OF THE ALFONSISTS IN THE NORTH TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

HENDAYE, Feb. 9.—The military operations of the Alfonsists in the north have been momentarily suspended. The troops are fortifying themselves in the positions which they occupied in their advance.

KING ALFONSO AT LOGROND.

MADRID, Feb. 9.—King Alfonso has arrived at Logrono, en route to this city.

Count Valmesada embarks on the 15th inst. for Cuba.

THE ALFONSIST CHECK AT ESTELLA—THE KING AND ESPARTERO.

LONDON, Feb. 10—5:30 A. M.—The *Daily News'* telegrams from Spain say the Alfonsists lost 500 killed and wounded and three pieces of artillery in the recent check they received near Estella.

King Alfonso visited Espartero at Logrone and was most cordially received. The King exchanged decorations with the venerable statesman.

CENTRAL ASIA.

ALLEGED SUPPLY OF ARMS TO TURCOMANS BY ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 10—5:30 A. M.—The *Invalide Russe* asserts that England has supplied 6,000 rifles to the Eastern Turcoman tribes.

FRANCE.

WITHDRAWAL OF A BONAPARTIST CANDIDATE FOR THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The candidate of the Bonapartists in the recent election in the Cotes-du-Nord has withdrawn from the contest.

GERMANY.

SEIZURE OF A PASTORAL ISSUED BY THE BISHOP OF STRASBOURG.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—The Bishop of Strasbourg having issued a charge to his clergy, in which he alleges that the Church is persecuted, the German authorities have seized the copies and forbidden the promulgation of the document.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SNOW-STORM IN THE SOUTH OF ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—A snow-storm prevails in the southern part of England to-day.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

REPORT FROM THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY ACCOMPANYING A RECENTLY-PRESENTED BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The bill to establish certain telegraphic lines in the several States and Territories as post-roads and to regulate the transmission of commercial and other intelligence by telegraph, recently reported by Gen. Butler, from the Committee on the Judiciary, is accompanied by a report which seeks to show that it was originally the settled purpose to control, if not to own, the telegraph as a part of the Post Office service, and that the right and power of the Government to do this in the interest of good government and for the prevention of monopolies, either in the prices of the transmission of intelligence or by the superior advantages of early intelligence, which shall give one man an undue, unnatural, and fraudulent advantage over his fellows in carrying on the exchange of commodities among the people, or in affecting the value of the securities of the Government, in whichever way it may be stated, is complete under either the third or seventh clause of the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution. The report criticises at some length the business arrangements between the Western Union Telegraph Company and the New-York Associated Press, and asserts that the former "can crush out or buy up all rival lines whenever it desires to do so," and that "every leading journal must have full reports, both of the general and commercial news; and that they can only be obtained from the Associated Press, and by compliance with whatever rules and regulations it may dictate. A refusal to comply with them would be loss of telegraphic news, of readers, of advertisements, and of subscribers. The choice is between submission and failure."

THE NATIONAL GRANGE.

THE GRANGERS VISITING CHARLESTON—PROCEEDINGS OF THE SESSION.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9.—This morning the National Grange and a party of ladies and citizens, numbering about 1,000, went on an excursion around Charleston Harbor and the Lower Bay on the Clyde Line ocean steamship South Carolina. A handsome collation was served in the saloon at noon, when speeches expressive of a hearty desire for the complete pacification and unification of the whole world were made by visitors from the North and West and prominent citizens.

The whole excursion was well managed and completely successful.

Last night the National Grange adopted resolutions declaring the existing Patent laws oppressive, and requesting Congress to grant no more extensions, and to amend the Patent laws so as to allow any person to use or manufacture any patented article on the payment of a reasonable royalty.

An invitation to visit Florida was received and accepted.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND BURNING.

At an early hour this morning the Asylum for the Blind, corner of Ninth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, was discovered to be on fire. Three alarms had been sent out at the time of going to press.

THE COLD WEATHER.

A DAY OF INTENSE SUFFERING—THE STREETS ALMOST DESERTED—THE COLDEST DAY IN MANY YEARS.

Yesterday was a day of unmitigated suffering to all who were compelled to remain out of doors. The streets were comparatively deserted, and a fierce and boisterous wind that raised clouds of dust added to the general discomfort experienced. The street cars were crowded to their utmost limits in the earlier and later hours of the day, but between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. there was but little travel. So far, the past twenty-four hours have been the coldest of the season, and perhaps the coldest during many years. At midnight on Monday the thermometer stood at 13°, and at 3 o'clock in the morning had fallen to 5°. At 6 o'clock it stood at 3°, and at 9 had reached zero. It then rose to 3° at noon, and remained at that point until 9 at night, when it rose 1°, and finally fell 2° at midnight, standing at 2°, giving an average temperature of 2½° for the day. On the 10th of last month it was colder during some hours of the day than at a corresponding period yesterday, but the average temperature of the whole twenty-four hours was much higher than yesterday, being 5½°. Much trouble, also, was experienced at the ferry-crossings, as vast masses of floating ice obstructed the passage of the boats, and at one time completely stopped the passage of vessels up and down the East River. About 10 o'clock in the morning the river became completely blocked between this City and Brooklyn, from the Wall Street Ferry and Pier No. 19 on this side, and the Wall Street Ferry and the Fulton Ferry on the other. This caused a stoppage of the Wall street boats, but did not interfere with the boats of the Fulton Ferry, which continued running as usual. A number of adventurous persons crossed the bridge from both sides in safety, as the ice seemed to be solid, and no danger was apprehended. Unavailing efforts were made to break through the mass by several steam tug-boats, and it was supposed by the spectators on shore that it could not be broken up, when the Sound steamer Narragansett was seen bearing down on the floe. She struck it full in the centre, and, contrary to all expectation, passed through with apparent ease. The tug-boats then went through, and the mass being finely broken up began to move away with the tide. At this time there were quite a number of persons on the ice, who seeing that the whole mass was in motion, became very much alarmed, and started for the shore on the Brooklyn side. When they reached the edge they found that the ice had separated from the piers and that there were no means of escape. They were all finally rescued by a tug without accident, although considerable fear was entertained for their safety at one time. Toward evening the ice had almost disappeared, having been carried away by the tide, and no difficulty was met with by the boats in crossing the river, although the passengers who were unable to obtain entrance into the cabins suffered much from being exposed to the weather during the passage of the boats. Beyond presenting what might be termed a continued scene of suffering, there was nothing noticeable on the streets. But few of the fruit and nut venders appeared at their stands on the street corners; those who did brave the cold were not rewarded for their trouble, as no one seemed willing to pause even for a moment, and the observance of conventionalities seemed to have been tacitly dispensed with by all. Car-drivers and conductors who, from their exposed positions, must have suffered intensely, took every opportunity to run alongside their cars and teams, in order to bring about a more rapid circulation, while the passengers inside sat and shivered and stamped their feet to keep them warm. Although but few cases of freezing were reported at the City hospitals, many persons must have had their ears and fingers frozen, especially among the poor and ill-clad. At the Central Park Observatory the thermometer stood at 1° at 7 o'clock A. M., at 0° at 2 P. M., and at 1° at 4 P. M. From midnight until 4 P. M. the distance traveled by the wind was 257 miles, a velocity of nearly eighteen miles an hour. At Staten Island the cold was more intense than on any other day during the Winter, being several degrees below zero. The ice bridge between Staten Island and New-Jersey is now perfectly safe for horses and vehicles, and constant travel is maintained. The Kill von Kull is frozen over for the first time in many years, and skates and ice-boats are in demand.

At 11 last night the East River was again closed by ice, and the ferry-boats were compelled to cease running. But few passengers were detained, however, for, warned by the experience of the last few days, all took good care to cross in good time.

NINETEEN TO TWENTY BELOW AT ERIE, PENN.—BUSINESS PARTIALLY SUSPENDED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ERIE, Penn., Feb. 9.—Yesterday and to-day have been the coldest in this section for two years. No snow has fallen, but a strong, steady wind has been blowing, with intense and bitter cold. Little or no business has been transacted to-day. The thermometer this morning stood from nineteen to twenty-one degrees below zero in exposed places, and twelve to sixteen where sheltered. It now stands ten below, and is steadily going down. Reports from the county and surroundings say that many head of cattle have been frozen, but no lives have been lost.

FIFTEEN BELOW AND A FURIOUS SNOW-STORM AT SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE, N. Y. Feb. 9.—This was the coldest day of the season. The thermometer stood at 15° below zero, and a furious snow-storm raged all day. All the lateral railroads in this section of the State are completely blockaded.

EIGHT BELOW AT BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—The weather has been intensely cold for the last few days, and this morning the thermometer indicates eight degrees below zero.

SIX TO EIGHT BELOW AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The thermometer has ranged from six to eight degrees below zero all day here.

SIGNAL OFFICE REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the Middle States, and is highest in Western Pennsylvania. The pressure has fallen throughout the Mississippi Valley, and is low in the South-west and North-west, as also in Nova Scotia. The temperature has fallen over the lower lakes, Middle and Eastern States. It has risen in the Gulf States. South-east winds, threatening and rainy weather prevail from the Gulf coast to the Lower Missouri Valley. Clear weather is reported elsewhere, and north-west winds, increasing to high on the coast, prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers have risen at Vicksburg and New-Orleans, and fallen at Nashville and Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, stationary and rising barometer, north-west winds, higher temperature, and clear, followed by hazy, weather.

Cautionary signals continue at New-London, Wood's Hole, Boston, Thatcher's Island, and Portland, and are ordered for Eastport.

TEMPERATURE AT VARIOUS STATIONS.

The chief signal officer reports at 11 P. M. the temperature prevailed below zero at the folowing stations: Pittsburg, 1; Albany, 2; Buffalo, 3; Cleveland, 4; Portland, 2; Burlington, 1; Grand Haven, 5; Port Huron, 5; Boston, 3; Parry Sound, 23; Toronto, 9; Ottawa, 7; Montreal, 4; Quebec, 10; And above zero at the following: North Platte, 21; Omaha, 16; Davenport, 10; La Crosse, 11; St. Paul, 3; Yankton, 10; Pembina, 3; Fort Garry, 3; Bismarck, 11; Duluth, 4; Breckinridge, 3; Washington, 3.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as recorded at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	19°	5°	3:30 P. M.	32°	3°
6 A. M.	18°	3°	6 P. M.	30°	3°
9 A. M.	22°	0°	9 P. M.	28°	4°
12 M.	29°	3°	12 P. M.	27°	2°

Average temperature yesterday.....2½°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....25°

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

TILTON STILL ON THE WITNESS STAND.

CLOSE QUESTIONING BY MR. EVARTS—HOW THE SCANDAL BECAME PUBLIC—HIS ASSOCIATION WITH THE WOODHULL—TRIP TO CONEY ISLAND AND BOAT-RIDE ON THE HARLEM—THE POEM "SIR MARMADUKE'S MUSINGS."

The intense cold of the morning somewhat lessened the attendance. Even in the court-room, comparatively crowded as it was, the severity of the weather was keen

to his memory to suggest such a thing. I say the memory of young Rossel is sweet and clean, and one held dear by mankind." Tilton, in answer to a question, said that he had once been boating on the Harlem River with Mrs. Woodhull. At this point Mr. Evarts rested the cross-examination, the hour for recess having arrived. Judge Neilson, however, said that he had received a communication from a reputable person complaining that on the previous day a person standing behind the jury had made a remark in reference to the case in the hearing of the jury. He would say that such an action was a grave offense, and would be severely and summarily punished by him. Mr. Evarts suggested that the audience should not be allowed to occupy the space behind the jury-box. The court acquiesced in the suggestion, and a recess of an hour was then taken.

On the reassembling of the court, the jury rose in their seats and the foreman said that not an improper word had been said in their hearing, and that they regarded the communication sent the court as an unjust reflection on them. Judge Neilson said he was happy to hear that. Mr. Evarts then handed Tilton four sheets of paper on which was written by Mr. Maverick what purported to be a copy of the Griffith Gaunt letter written by Mrs. Tilton, and asked him if that was part of the statement laid by him before the committee. This was done to show that it was an imperfect copy of the letter, and that a correct copy of it had not been published. This led to a long argument between counsel. Tilton said that the letter had been lithographically reproduced in full. Mr. Evarts, however, succeeded in reading the omitted portion of the letter, as follows: "I know not that you are not able, or even will be, to say this to me. Still, with what profound thankfulness that I am turned to this sure foundation, and that my feet are planted on the rock of this great truth, you can't realize. When you yearn toward me with any true feeling, be assured of the tried, purified, and restored blood of Elizabeth." The lithographic paper alluded to was soon after produced in evidence, and Tilton said he hoped Mr. Evarts would do him justice. Mr. Evarts said he would do the witness the justice of stating that the letter was reproduced in full in that publication. Tilton's biography of Victoria Woodhull, published in a *Golden Age* tract, was then taken up. Mr. Evarts read several fulsome passages from it, and asked the witness whether they represented his sentiments toward Mrs. Woodhull at the time of their publication. Tilton answered that they were extravagant expressions used to conciliate Mrs. Woodhull in accordance with the plan of action agreed upon between himself, Moulton, and Mr. Beecher. Mr. Evarts then took up the poem "Sir Marmaduke's Musings," and dissected it verse by verse in reference to its personality. Tilton, while admitting a general reference to himself and his fortunes, stated that the verse beginning "I clasped a woman's breast," was the only one which distinctly and wholly had reference to himself and his wife. The cross-examination of Tilton will be resumed this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court met at 11 o'clock pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Tilton returned to the witness stand, and his cross-examination was resumed.

Mr. Beach—Mr. Tilton desires to make an explanation in regard to an answer he gave yesterday.

Mr. Tilton—Your Honor?

The Court nodded assent.

Mr. Tilton—I made an answer yesterday, Mr. Evarts, to a question put to me concerning a mortgage on my house. I find, on inquiry, that the circumstances are these—or slightly different from the narrative of yesterday. There is a mortgage on my house of $7,500; that is the principal mortgage. Collateral to that, not to increase the debt, however, there is a mortgage on the property in Llewellyn Park. I was not aware of that fact until this morning.

By Mr. Evarts. Q.—That is, you did not recall it? A.—I was not aware of it, Sir, until it was called to my attention this morning.

Q.—Do you mean that it was a mortgage that you did not make. A.—It is a mortgage that I did not know was made. I deposited in the hands of a friend of mine who held the mortgage on my house, the deed of this property in Llewellyn Park as collateral. That is to say, so that in case of any depreciation of property, if my house in Brooklyn on being sold should not pay the mortgage there might be another piece of property which might supplement that. I was not aware till this morning that that mortgage had been put on the Llewellyn Park property.

Q.—An additional mortgage to secure the same debt? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is, the principal mortgage debt, and not increasing the debt? A.—And not increasing the obligation.

Q.—Now, to whom was the principal mortgage, and to whom was the collateral mortgage? A.—To Mr. Franklin Woodruff.

Q.—And who was the friend whom you intrusted with this discretion of giving the additional mortgage? A.—Mr. Franklin Woodruff.

Q.—Mr. Franklin Woodruff? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The mortgage was to Franklin Woodruff? A.—Yes, Sir. I was not aware of the inaccuracy until Mr. Woodruff called this morning.

Q.—I don't get it through my head yet. Mr. Woodruff was the mortgagee; that I understand. He is the person to whom you owed the money? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And to whom the mortgage on your Livinston street house had been made? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And to whom this collateral or additional mortgage was made? A.—Yes Sir, as further security—

Q.—Well, I understad that; there is no difficulty about that. But who executed this collateral mortgage to Mr. Woodruff? A.—Well, I presume he executed it himself, that is to say—

Mr. Evarts—That is the part I cannot understand.

The Witness—Well, *I* will tell you the story, Mr. Evarts.

Q.—Well, I only want—

Mr. Beach—The probability is—

Judge Neilson—The counsel's idea is that you must have executed the mortgage, although you have—

Mr. Fullerton—I do not understand that it was a mortgage, in point of fact.

The Witness—It was not a real mortgage.

Mr. Fullerton—It was a deposit of the deed of the Llewellyn Park mortgage as collateral.

The Witness—Well, Mr. Woodruff called on me this morning, and said perhaps there was an inaccuracy here. I was not aware of the fact until he called my attention to it this morning, and I confess I do not now understand it.

Mr. Evarts—And I still less.

The Witness—I have been in court a good while, but am not a good lawyer. I remember that I deposited the deed.

Mr. Evarts—At any rate it would not be good evidence here.

Judge Neilson—Well, it is simply a correction.

Mr. Evarts—It is a correction, so far as that goes.

Q.—Now, have you no idea or recollection, Mr. Tilton, of having authorized anybody else as your attorney or representative to make a mortgage on your Llewellyn property? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are quite sure of that? A.—I know—quite certain of that.

Q.—Well, I suppose the shortest way would be to have those mortgages brought into court. Mr. Woodruff has got them, has he not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—And we will see what they are. It is not very important.

The Witness—Mr. Woodruff is a very clear business man, and he will explain everything to you in a few words.

WHAT HE PAID FOR THE LLEWELLYN PARK LOTS.

Q.—You have spoken of a value of that Llewellyn Park lot. What did you pay for it? A.—I bought it piece-meal at different times.

Q.—What did you pay for it piece-meal at different times? A.—My impression is that I paid about $4,500 for a portion of it in the advertising columns of the *Independent*.

Q.—That is, by advertisements? A.—Yes, Sir; that is to say that a portion of what would have been my due from the *Independent* went to the payment of advertising in that journal; those advertisements being inserted by the gentleman of whom I bought the property.

Q.—In other words— A.—And one acre of property was made to me as a gift, by the same man.

Q.—A portion of it was for the advertisement, and was not the rest for the editorials, about the property? A.—No, Sir. I never sold my editorials.

Q.—Who was this gentleman that made you this gift? A.—Mr. Llewellyn Haskell.

Q.—Who? A.—Mr. Llewellyn Haskell.

Q.—The founder of that enterprise? A.—The founder of the park, an old personal friend of mine. Many years ago he gave me an acre of ground there to tempt me out there to live, after I had bought some other.

Q.—That is of no consequence, so that you did not pay any cash for it? A.—Yes, Sir. I paid cash for a portion. I loaned him some money when he was in a tight place, I have forgotten how much; $600, I think; and I took some land afterward; so that finally I had three acres instead of one.

Q.—Very well. Now, don't you know now, since the matter was recalled to you by Mr. Woodruff, that there is a mortgage on record on that Llewellyn Park property? A.—I only know what he mentioned to me this morning, Sir. I had a very hurried interview with him, and I do not understand the legal transaction. But Mr. Woodruff will explain it to you.

THE CONTRACT WITH BOWEN RESPECTING THE INDEPENDENT.

Q.—I am not certain that I am right, Mr. Tilton, on looking over some memoranda, as to whether your contract made on or about the 20th of December, with Mr. Bowen, so far as respected the *Independent*, was the five years' or the two years' contract? A.—Well, Sir, I do not possess those papers. I remember very distinctly that the contract with the *Union* was five years.

Q.—Yes, that I understand. A.—I do not remember so distinctly how long the contract with the *Independent* was; my impression is two or three years.

Q.—Now let me recall to you; wasn't it two years only? best recollection now? A.—I should not be positive. Two or —. I do not know; perhaps it was. Perhaps it was; I would not be accurate.

HIS WIFE'S LETTER OF CONFESSION.

Q.—Now, Sir, when you gave to Mr. Moulton, on the night of the 30th of December, this letter in your wife's handwriting, or paper in your wife's handwriting, you say that you thought that if Mr. Beecher opposed objections to coming that that would induce him to come, didn't you? A.—Words to that effect, Sir.

Q.—And that it was not to be used unless necessary for that purpose? A.—I did not say that exactly, Sir. I said that I did not wish Mr. Moulton himself to break that subject to Mr. Beecher unless it was necessary.

Q.—I mean, used by Mr. Moulton; not to be used by Mr. Moulton on that occasion —? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—With Mr. Beecher, unless it proved necessary? A.—No, Sir, that was my intent.

Q.—Now, you thought that the note would fetch Mr. Beecher to this interview, did you? A.—I knew it would; yes, Sir.

Q.—You knew it would? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You knew, Mr. Tilton—wasn't it got for that purpose? A.—For what purpose, Sir?

Q.—To fetch Mr. Beecher to that interview? A.—No, Sir; it was got for the purpose of being the basis on which I, as an honorable man, maintaining my self-respect, was to hold that interview with him.

Q.—Very well. When did it first occur to you to use it for that purpose of fetching Mr. Beecher? A.—Repeat that question again, please.

Q.—When did it first occur to you to use it for the purpose of fetching Mr. Beecher to the interview? A.—On the day in which the interview was held; it was written the day before.

Q.—No matter, don't go away from it. My question is, When did it first occur to you to use that paper for the purpose of fetching Mr. Beecher? A.—That thought never occurred to me, I think, until Mr. Moulton suggested, a few minutes before going, that possibly he might not come.

Q.—Well, that is your best recollection, is it? A.—Yes.

Q.—But it was a sudden use of the paper? A.—I do not understand your question, Sir.

Q.—That it was a sudden use of the paper? A.—I do not understand your question, Sir.

Q.—That it was a sudden use of the paper, not premeditated? A.—By Mr. Moulton?

Q.—By you? A.—I designed to use the paper in my interview with Mr. Beecher.

Q.—That I understand, too; the using of it to fetch Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; that was—

Q.—Was a sudden and not premeditated use of it? A.—That was a spontaneous impulse; yes, Sir.

THE PURPORT OF THE INTERVIEW WITH BEECHER.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, I understand you to have stated in your direct examination that the motive and object of the interview with Mr. Beecher had solely relation to the protection of the relations between your wife and Mr. Beecher from being brought out into publicity or discussion, by reason of, or in connection with, any controversy that might arise between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher? A.—Well, Sir, if I understand your question, that was the purport of it.

Q.—That was? A.—Yes, Sir. That is to say, the object of that interview was to protect Elizabeth from—

Q. (interrupting)—Well, and in connection with a fear of publicity growing out of the controversy or agitation between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—Well, that was it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you afraid— A. (interrupting)—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment; I have not got through with my question. [Laughter.] That is not my question. Now, were you afraid—A. (interrupting)—No, Sir; oh, I beg pardon, I did not mean to interrupt. I am sorry you are disconcerted.

The Court (to the witness)—Wait until the question is put, Mr. Tilton, and then answer it correctly.

Mr. Evarts—Were you afraid that Mr. Beecher would give publicity to these supposed relations? A. (smiling)—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—What? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Not in the least? A.—Not at all.

THE NOTICE OF DISMISSAL FROM BOWEN.

Q.—Now, Sir, you received late, you say, on the night of the 31st, from Mr. Bowen, notice of your dismissal, or of the termination of your contracts. That notice is not here—is not to be found. Did that notice include also a statement that he was ready to pay or settle all demands, and wished to do so? A.—I don't remember as to that, Sir. It was a very brief little note, as I recollect it. I think—my impression is that Mr. Moulton had those notes; I won't be certain about it.

Mr. Evarts—We should like it if we could get it. Of course, we will not inquire about its contents. We have understood before it could not be had. (To Mr. Morris)—Is that so, Mr. Morris?

A pause here ensued, Mr. Evarts looking through a book which he held in his hand.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Was not the notification that you received from Mr. Bowen that your engagements with the *Independent* and the *Union* would then and there terminate, and that he was ready to settle with you in full of all demands? A.—I don't remember the contents of his note. All I remember about it now, at this distance of time, is that it was a brief note—I think two notes, one as publisher of the *Independent* and the other as President of the Brooklyn *Union* Association. I gave them to Mr. Moulton. That is all I know about it.

Q.—Can you say now that it did or did not contain this latter clause—that he was ready to settle with you in full of all demands? A.—I have given you all the recollection that I have touching the document or note at present.

Q.—You cannot say? A.—Not at present; no, Sir.

Q.—You will not say that it did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, at what hour in the evening did you receive that notification? A.—I should think about 9 o'clock or half past; somewhere in the middle of the evening.

Q.—That was Saturday night? A.—It was the last night of the year; yes, Sir; it was Saturday night.

Q.—You received it at your house, didn't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

WHAT HE DID ABOUT IT.

Q.—And what did you do with it or about it after receiving it? A.—I went around to Mr. Moulton's house with it.

Q.—Had you seen him before that evening? A.—Had I seen him before that evening?

Q.—Yes. A.—Well, Sir, I had known him—

The Court—Had you seen him that evening previously? A.—Oh! I think not; I think not.

Mr. Evarts—You think you had not seen him? A.—I don't remember that I had seen him; my present impression is that I had not.

Q.—Very well. A.—I think I had been at home all the evening.

Q.—And your occasion and errand was from the receipt of this note from Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir; I went around to talk with him about it.

Q.—Where did you see him then? A.—Mr. Moulton was not at home.

Q.—Well, what happened then? A.—I sat there in his—at his writing desk and began a reply to Mr. Bowen's letter.

Q.—Well, when did he come in? A.—Mr. Moulton came in from Mr. Beecher's house a little later in the evening.

Q.—Well, he came in at any rate? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MOULTON IN THE STREET.

Q.—And then did you continue an interview there, or did you go out into the street? A.—We continued an interview there, and I think later in the evening, as the year was waning away, and the bells of St. Ann's began to ring, I think we went out into the street and listened to them. That is my recollection.

Q.—You do recollect, do you, that you went out into the street? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Sir, when you first saw Mr. Moulton at his house, did you not invite him out of doors?

Witness—When I first saw him?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, that evening.

Witness—No, I did not.

Q.—You did not invite him immediately afterward? A.—I did not, immediately; he invited me to read the papers that he had got from Mr. Beecher first.

The Court—From Mr. Bowen, you mean?

Witness—No, Sir, from Mr. Beecher; he had just brought home some papers to read.

Mr. Evarts—Now, do you remember how many hours you walked the street that night with Mr. Moulton? A.—I don't think we walked a great many hours.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir; of course not a great many, but how many? A.—My recollection is that just as the night was stepping across the bridge into the New Year, we went out to hear the chimes of St. Ann's.

Q.—When the chimes were over, did you separate? A.—I don't remember whether or not we did immediately, Sir.

Q.—Did you not have a prolonged interview in the streets, proposed by yourself to be on the streets, that occupied one or two hours? A.—I had a walk with Mr. Moulton late at night; I had been greatly roused at the information he brought me from Mr. Beecher so late in the evening, and as was my habit, I walked. He went with me, and the New Year overtook us.

Q.—And that is all you can say about it; you can't say whether it was two hours you walked together that night? A.—No, Sir; I cannot say.

Q.—And you are quite certain you did not take him out into the street at the first of your call that night? A.—No, Sir; because at the first of my call—

Mr. Evarts—No matter, no matter what the reason was.

Witness (continuing)—He was not there—

Mr. Evarts (sharply)—Very well.

Witness—He was not there at the very first, but he came in afterward.

Q.—Are you quite certain that you did not take him out as soon as you came in, and as soon as you saw him? A.—Yes, Sir; I think so.

Q.—You think so? A.—Yes, Sir, because he had a message to communicate—

Mr. Evarts—I don't care about the reason. Are you certain that you did not take him out, and that he did not communicate this to you on the streets? A.—Very likely he might have done so; he might have done so if he had the ability to do so.

Q.—What is your recollection of it? Did you take him out into the streets, and was not that interview from the beginning in the streets? A.—I don't think that I did. I have an indistinct recollection that I went home to Elizabeth to inform her of the return of the papers by Mr. Moulton, but still I would not be positive about that; I would not be certain.

TILTON'S LETTER TO BOWEN.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Sir, New Year's was Sunday. When did you prepare, or begin to prepare, the letter to Mr. Bowen of the date of 1st of January? A.—I began to prepare it the night before.

Q.—That is, the night of the 31st? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when did you finish it? A.—Well, Sir, I think it was finished the next day, with the exception of some revisions which were incorporated into it after consulting with Mr. Jeremiah P. Robinson, Mr. Moulton, Mr. Gordon L. Ford, and others.

Q.—Now, Sir, there is nothing in that letter about Mr. Beecher's relations to you or to your wife? A.—No, Sir; all that matter was designedly omitted.

Q.—By you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did these gentlemen advise you to leave out any such matter? A.—Mr. Robinson advised me to carry myself out of the case entirely.

Q.—Well, I mean about the matter of your relation to Mr. Beecher. I am not going into this conversation except with regard to the letter. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they give advice about this letter? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Robinson particularly.

Q.—In the preparation of that letter, and while it was going on, did he advise you not to have any relations between Mr. Beecher and you or your wife in that letter? A.—I had written the letter and submitted it to Mr. Robinson, and his suggestion to me was to keep myself out of the letter—to keep my own case out of the letter.

Q.—But you were out of the letter when you finished it. A.—I was somewhat in it, Sir.

Q.—You mean you altered the letter afterward? A.—I did, Sir; in obedience to their suggestions.

Mr. Evarts—Ah! Then you omitted putting them in? A.—No, Sir; my letter was too personal and fiery as I first wrote it, and Mr. Robinson said to me, "Be calm and judicious;" and so I took out certain phrases of the letter; I don't remember exactly what they were. He said that if my letter were published it would have a better effect if it were perfectly calm and judicious; I thought the advice was good, so I took it, and took out certain phrases which I thought were too impetuous and wrathful.

Q.—As toward Mr. Bowen? A.—As toward Mr. Bowen, yes, Sir; the idea being that there was something in the letter—

Mr. Evarts—No matter whether there was something in the letter.

Witness (continuing)—I had an idea—

Mr. Evarts (sharply)—No matter about your idea.

Witness (again continuing)—That would reveal something hidden.

Q.—Now, you showed it to Mr. Ford? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In the state in which it was in when you showed it to Mr. Robinson? A.—No, Sir; Mr. Ford saw it, I think, on Sunday morning, New Year's; he came in, I think, while I was in the act of composing it.

Q.—Did he come into your study? A.—I think he came into my parlor.

Q.—And you showed it to him? A.—I read it to him, at least I read what was then written. I read it in the state in which it was.

Q.—Was not the whole of it then written? A.—I showed him the letter, or all of it that was written.

Q.—Was not the whole of it then written? A.—No, Sir, not the whole of it; that is to say, the letter was not in its completed state until Jan. 2.

Q.—Well, so far you have told us of the changes you made—that you took out something at the request of Mr. Robinson; I want to know, when you showed it to him, whether it had all in that ever was in?

Witness—The letter to Bowen?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

A.—I don't remember exactly; it was on Monday morning when I read it to him; I think the essence was the same as now, but the phraseology might have been a little more intemperate.

Q.—But did Mr. Ford advise striking out anything? A.—No, Sir; he did not give any advice whatever; I simply read it to him as a matter of fact.

Q.—Did you understand Mr. Ford's relations to one of the ladies referred to in that letter? A.—I did not understand any relations that Mr. Ford had to any other lady except his wife.

Mr. Evarts—I don't mean any improper relations—other relations.

Mr. Beach—He is not speaking of improper relations.

Q.—Well, Sir, you say you were not aware of any such relation?

Witness—Ask me the question again.

Mr. Evarts—No relation as trustee of any one of the ladies referred to in that letter to Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Beach—I do not understand that any specific person or lady was named in that letter.

Mr. Evarts—I did not say named, but referred to.

Witness—I do not understand your question yet, Mr. Evarts.

Q.—Did you know that Mr. Ford stood in the relation of trustee to one of the ladies referred to in your letter to Mr. Bowen? A.—I did not, Sir; I don't know it yet; I never heard any such fact.

Q.—At any rate Mr. Ford did not advise you to leave out that part of the letter, did he? A.—I don't think Mr. Ford gave me any advice on the subject, Sir.

Q.—What you said, then, is that you wrote that letter, and left out your own affairs on the advice of Mr. Robinson, Mr. Ford, and some one else?

Mr. Morris—He did not leave this out at their suggestion, because he did not state that there was anything in it which had reference to his wife.

Mr. Evarts—That, Mr. Morris, would be having them out; I said leaving them out.

The Court—I understood the witness. I got the impression from the witness that it was his original purpose to leave out all reference to these relations of his wife to the matter.

NO ALLUSION TO HIS WIFE IN THE LETTER.

Witness—There was no word of disparagement to my wife in that letter.

Mr. Evarts—I agree to that; we have the letter here.

Witness—I mean in its original draft.

Mr. Evarts—Very well. But have you not said that you left out any connection of your wife's affairs by the advice or with the concurrent advice of these gentlemen? A.—I said nothing of the kind, Sir.

Q.—What did you say then, Sir? A.—I said this, that I had advised with Mr. Robinson about that letter, and he instructed me to make it calm and temperate and to carry myself out of it, my personal, my fiery feeling. I never thought for one moment of introducing my wife into that letter with any intention of disparagement to her. There was never any allusion in it to her.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Sir, in your first examination, did you say this, referring to this letter and the preparation of it, "That accordingly under that sense of duty I had written a letter to Mr. Bowen reciting all the facts, and I had written it very carefully, taking the advice of Mr. Jeremiah P. Robinson and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Gordon L. Ford, and that, acting upon their advice, and particularly upon the advice of the oldest of these gentlemen, Mr. Robinson, I had studiously kept out of this letter all matters of difference between Mr. Beecher and myself"? A.—Yes, Sir. I said something like that.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

Witness—The conversation I had with Mr. Ford was about the phraseology.

Q.—Now, that is true, is it not as you stated it in your direct examination? A.—Yes, Sir, but I did not discuss with these gentlemen Mr. Beecher's affairs with me.

Mr. Evarts—No matter, no matter, this is a cross-examination, and your answers should be responsive to the question.

THE INTERVIEW WITH MOULTON WHEN HE GAVE HIM THE LETTER.

Q.—Now, when did you hand that paper, that Bowen letter to Mr. Moulton? A.—I don't remember the date; one of the first days in January, as soon as it was completed and a clean copy made of it.

Q.—Now, Sir, upon giving that letter to Mr. Moulton, did you express the wish or desire to have your affairs with Mr. Bowen speedily settled and closed? A.—No, Sir; I expressed a desire—

Mr. Evarts—Well, no matter, you say you did not at this time, that is all I asked you.

Witness—I did not say it at this time; I did at one time, but not in connection with the letter.

Q.—Did you at this interview when you handed him the letter? A.—I don't remember the interview; I saw him every day at that time.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, I dare say.

Witness—I gave Mr. Moulton a specific note of authorization to settle my account with Mr. Bowen.

Mr. Evarts—That is not what I am talking about; we have this in evidence already.

Q.—Did you, on giving that lettter to Mr. Moulton, express to him a desire that your pecuniary affairs—I ot using that phrase necessarily but referring to them—should be speedily settled? A.—No, Sir; I don't think Mr. Moulton had a copy of that letter until a day or two after that conversation.

Q.—Very well; then you think you told him that? A.—I told him I wanted to have my affairs with Mr. Bowen settled, and I gave him a note authorizing him to settle it.

Q.—You did tell him that you wanted your affairs settled? A.—Yes, Sir; I think that was on the 2d of January; I gave him the note, and the language will speak for itself.

Q.—I suppose you gave him the letter to Mr. Bowen at the same time? A.—My impression is that this letter was not clearly copied until after three or four days, perhaps the third.

Q.—Did you at that time and at that conversation in which you gave him this letter, or in which you expressed this desire to have this matter speedily settled, ask him, Mr. Moulton, to be one of three arbitrators to close them? A.—I did, Sir; I made that request to him, but whether it was in the act of giving the letter or not that I don't know.

Mr. Evarts—At that stage of the business, and before you made him attorney, of course?

Mr. Morris—Oh, no.

Witness—Mr. Moulton is not an attorney.

Mr. Morris (to Mr. Evarts)—That is an argument, and not a question.

Mr. Evarts—I know; that is quite within my purpose.

THE ARBITRATORS.

Q.—Did you name the other arbitrators at that time, or either of them?

Witness—What other arbitrators?

Mr. Evarts—Of the three. You asked him to be one of three arbitrators? A.—I don't think I have any right to name any others.

Mr. Evarts—Who asked you if you had the right? I asked you if you did? A.—I did not.

Q.—No? A.—I subsequently selected three out of the list presented to me by Mr. Bowen.

Q.—That is another matter; now, Sir, you asked him then to be one of the three arbitrators. Then, Sir, did he not ask you upon that request of yourself, did he not desire you to commit your whole case to his care? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he then? A.—I don't know whether it was immediately.

MOULTON SUGGESTED TO LEAVE THE WHOLE CASE TO HIS CARE.

Q.—Consequent on that request did he desire you to commit the whole case to his care? Was it at that time he made that request of you? A.—It was about that time.

Q.—And it was before you gave him the paper? A.—I gave to him the paper.

Q.—In consequence of that suggestion? A.—In consequence of his suggestion upon that request.

Q.—That is the power, I believe. [Handing paper to witness.] A.—This is a paper in Mr. Moulton's handwriting; it seems to be a copy—

Q.—Yes, copy. A.—Of a letter which I gave to him. I take it for granted that the copy is accurate.

Mr. Evarts—This is in evidence. Is this in evidence, Mr. Shearman? Didn't you hand me this as an exhibit?

Mr. Shearman—"D, 4," yes. That is the only one that we have had; it is Mr. Moulton's copy.

Mr. Evarts—It does not seem to be marked.

Mr. Shearman—It is not marked on the paper itself. They marked the envelope instead of the paper. It was supposed to have been marked.

[The paper is marked in evidence as "D, 4."]

Q.—Now, Sir, did you place in Mr. Moulton's hands at that time anything but this letter to Bowen of the 1st of June, which is Exhibit—[turning to Mr. Shearman]—what is that exhibit? No matter, we won't wait for the number. Did you place in his hands at that time anything but this authorization and the letter to Bowen?

Mr. Beach—Well, that improperly assumes, I think, Mr. Evarts, that the papers were in his hands.

Mr. Evarts—I do not remember what he said about that; but any thing else?

Judge Neilson—You do not mean to imply they were handed to him together?

Mr. Evarts—Not necessarily, I think.

Mr. Beach—Well, the question does.

Mr. Evarts—No.

Mr. Beach—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—I have examined him about this.

THE PAPERS HE PUT INTO MOULTON'S HANDS.

The Witness—Mr. Evarts, if you wish to know the papers I put into Mr. Moulton's hands—

Q.—At that time and relating to Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir; I will tell you what they were. They were three papers; one was a little note authorizing Mr. Moulton—

Q.—This particular paper? A.—To settle my affairs for me; the other was a copy of my contract with the *Independent*, and the third was the copy of my contract with the Brooklyn *Union*. Those were the three papers I put into Mr. Moulton's hands; further than that I don't remember that I put any into his hands.

Q.—But you gave him that Bowen letter. You testified to that certainly. A.—Yes, but I did not put that into his hands and send it down to Mr. Bowen; at that time he declined to take it to Mr. Bowen.

Q.—What? A.—He did not want to take it to Mr. Bowen.

Q.—Then you offered it to him? A.—My first proposition about that paper was to publish it—that letter; Mr. Moulton did not wish it published; then I wanted him to deliver it to Mr. Bowen in person; he said he would take charge of it.

Q.—And he did? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did take charge of it? A.—Yes.

Q.—Then you gave it to him, didn't you? A.—Well, I didn't—what do you mean by giving it him? That I—

Q.—Handed it to him. A.—Yes, Sir, I handed it to him; that is the only way he could have got it. [Laughter.]

Q.—I think so, unless he ravished it. A.—He read it to Mr. Bowen about the 8th or 10th of January.

MOULTON'S FIRST INTERVIEW WITH BOWEN.

Q.—Very well, that is no matter. That has been testified to, perhaps. Now, Sir, when did you first learn from Mr. Moulton, or anybody else, that Mr. Bowen did not pay that money? A.—I do not remember the exact date of Mr. Moulton's first interview with Mr. Bowen; some time early in January.

Q.—Well, immediately after that, then, was it, that he made some report to you about it? A.—Yes, Sir, very shortly.

Q.—And that report was—at least included the fact, that Mr. Bowen refused to pay? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, what was it? A.—I think the first report that came from Mr. Bowen was his payment of $4,000 to me, which he owed me, under some notes which I held. That is my present recollection; still I would not be entirely accurate as to the date. Mr. Bowen wanted an arbitration; he wanted a settlement, not only of pecuniary matters, but he wanted a settlement of other matters.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I do not ask you all that.

The Witness—What is it you ask for, Mr. Evarts?

Q.—Well, I ask when you first received notice, through Mr. Moulton or otherwise, from Mr. Bowen, that he did not pay these liquidated damages? A.—Well, Sir, I do not remember the date, but it was early in January.

Q.—Very early? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you also learn that he wanted an arbitration? A.—Yes, Sir; we both wanted it.

Q.—You both wanted an arbitration? A.—Mr. Moulton forbade it.

Q.—That was at an early stage of the matter. Mr. Moulton prohibited it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, the actual arbitration was not held until somewhere in the Spring—April, I think—of 1872? A.—It was held on the 2d of April, I think, 1872.

Q.—You never saw Mr. Bowen, I suppose, personally about these matters at all? A.—I don't remember that I exchanged a word with Mr. Bowen from the day I left him in the *Union* office, in 1870, until July 2, 1872; if I did it was an accidental meeting in the street.

Q.—I do not want to know anything about that. That is your view of the matter, that from that break of your employment until the time when he paid the money you had no intercourse with him? A.—I have an indistinct recollection that on New Year's Day I met him at somebody's house.

Q.—But that was casual? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—If it occurred at all. Now, you had stated, I think, on your direct examination, that Mrs. Tilton was informed of—I do not know whether you used the word "troubles" or business affairs—as they went on that week, haven't you? A.—What business affairs?

Q.—Why, with Bowen. A.—What week do you allude to?

Q.—That week of December. A.—There are four weeks in December.

Q.—You have no idea now which week I am referring to? A.—No, Sir, I have not.

Q.—Not the least? A.—I suppose you are referring to the early part of December.

Q.—I will tell you what week I refer to; it is the week from the 24th to the 31st. A.—Well, Sir, I had no business affairs with Mr. Bowen to remember.

HIS INTERVIEWS WITH BOWEN AT THAT TIME.

Q.—Hadn't you interviews with Mr. Bowen at that time? A.—I had an interview with Mr. Bowen on Dec. 26.

Q.—And another on the 27th and 28th? A.—Yes, Sir; not about business matters—quite different from business; matters of scandal, and the expulsion of Mr. Beecher from his pulpit.

Q.—Yes, we have heard all that long ago. Now, have you not in the direct examination said that Mrs. Tilton was informed of these occurrences? A.—Yes, Sir, but you describe them as business occurrences; and I have not—

Q.—Well, I consider them business, you know, in the view that I take of them. A.—But I did not interpret to Mrs. Tilton your views of the case, Mr. Evarts.

Q.—No, not at all. And it was in consequence of this information that I have understood on your direct examination that she felt a solicitude to have some intercourse between you and Mr. Beecher? A.—Well, Sir, the answer to that question is this—

HIS WIFE'S ANXIETY ABOUT THE MATTER.

Q.—Now, Sir, I do not ask for any conversation. I only ask you whether you have not said in your direct examination that in consequence of hearing about this threatening and controversy between Mr. Bowen and Mr. Beecher, your wife felt anxiety which led to your interview with Mr. Beecher? A.—Mrs. Tilton thought that if Mr. Bowen and I drove Mr. Beecher out of his pulpit, all the world would know the reason why, and that would convict her.

Q.—That is the point of my inquiry; that is substantially what you said. I asked you if you did not say so on your direct examination? A.—I stated the substance of that.

Q.—That it was in consequence of your wife's knowing of the threatened trouble between Bowen and Beecher that she was solicitous you should have an interview with Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir; her fear and anxiety; that was it.

Q.—Very well. Now, you went on and you came to the transactions of the 7th of February, where three letters were written and communicated to the persons to whom they were addressed. And after that, as I understand, there was no trouble of any kind, or concert in reference to any publicity, until the Woodhull card of April— (To Mr. Shearman.) Is that it?

Mr. Shearman—May, 1871—May 22, 1871.

Mr. Evarts—Is that so? A.—That was the first threat that was published.

Q.—To disturb— A.—Mrs. Woodhull published a card May 22, 1871, threatening to expose the story.

Q.—We have got that in evidence; there is no need to repeat it. That was the first, wasn't it? A.—The first one I knew anything of.

MOULTON'S ABSENCE.

Q.—Well, taking your knowledge. Now, during how much of that time had Mr. Moulton—this interval between Feb. 7 and this 22d of May—how large a part of the time had Mr. Moulton been absent? A.—Mr. Moulton went to Florida in that interval. I do not remember exactly the date of his going or returning. I should think he was gone about six weeks.

Q.—About six weeks. And before his leaving that serious illness occured, didn't it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And he went, probably, on account of his health? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—So that he had been shut up pretty much all the while from the date of his —. How long did that sickness continue before he went South? A.—My impression is that he was sick about—I think the culmination of his sickness was about the middle of January, and then it was a very slow recovery.

Q.—So that from the middle of January until his return from the South he was very much shut out from any activity in any manner, wasn't he? A.—Well, Sir, he was not shut up when he was away at the South.

Q.—Well, shut *out* from any activity in any manner here. His absence and his sickness covered pretty much from the middle of January until his return from the South? A.—Yes, Sir; but that is quite another thing from his being shut out. Mr. Moulton carried on his business from his sick bed, like a General in his tent. He never was shut out from any activity.

Q.—Well, he did not go about much? A.—No, Sir; not when he was confined to his room.

Q.—Well, during that period. Now, Sir, as I understand the matter, all that had passed between you and Mr. Moulton and Mr. Beecher regarding any relations with your wife during this period were confidential, and for the purpose of being kept secret and assisting in keeping secret whatever those relations were? A.—Yes, Sir; that was the design of Mr. Moulton's labors in the matter.

Q.—And the conferences and the action toward that design were not intended to be made public, were they? A.—Not at all.

WHO COMMUNICATED THE STORIES TO MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Not in the least. Now, Sir, did you ever suspect Mr. Beecher of having communicated to Mrs. Woodhull the basis of her threat of May 22? A.—No, Sir; nor to any other person.

Q.—Never suspected him? A.—Not at all, Sir.

Q.—That I supposed. It may be inferred as one of the views of this case. Did you ever suspect Mr. Moulton — A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Of communicating to Mrs. Woodhull any of these matters? A.—You answer that question before you ask it.

Mr. Evarts—You know what the Scriptures say—

The Witness (interrupting)—Mr. Moulton is above suspicion.

Q.—You say you did not? A.—I did not.

Q.—I understand you, then, that when you first went to see Mrs. Woodhull at the appearance of that card, which was only a premonition, she then gave you substantially all the matters that she published in the Fall of 1872? A.—Yes, Sir; all the horrid incidents, and more besides; I think she did not connect them with various persons as she did there.

Q.—I gathered from your examination that there was nothing that she knew in the Fall of 1872, or professed to know, that she did not know, or profess to know, in May, 1871? A.—Well, for instance, she did not tell me, in May, 1871, that she had carried the proof of her Steinway Hall speech to Mr. Beecher's study and there give it to him; that was a subsequent fact.

Q.—No, I mean— A.—What she told me was in the various vivid and extraordinary incidents of the criminal relations existing.

Q.—Yes, and the pistol scene? A.—Yes, Sir; not as it happened, but as it did not happen.

Q.—Well, as she stated it. She told it to you then? A.—She told me—

Q.—Now—no matter; I do not care what she told you; I only want to know whether I am right in understanding your direct examination? A.—What is your understanding of it, Mr. Evar

some past arrears? A.—I think there was some certain sum of money due on my salaries.

Q.—And that was counted into the $7,000? A.—Yes, Sir, together with interest.

Mr. Evarts—Well, all that.

Q.—Now did you take advice at the same time or at any time before the collection of the money respecting the validity of Mr. Bowen's defense against its payment? A.—No, Sir; he had not any.

Q.—Well, then, he did not pay? A.—No; he did not pay immediately, but did afterward.

Mr. Evarts—I know afterward; you say he had not any good defense? A.—He hadn't any at all.

WHY BOWEN DID NOT PAY.

Q.—Why did he not pay you? A.—I will tell you.

Mr. Evarts—Well.

Witness—Mr. Bowen wanted to arbitrate in the beginning of January, 1871; he wanted to make a payment of that money which he thought I needed, and he wanted, through the payment of that money, to get me to sign a paper to the effect that he and I would keep the peace; he was afraid, in other words, of the storm he had raised—

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Witness (resuming)—Between himself and Mr. Beecher, and he wanted an arbitration by which not only our business affairs but other difficulties should be settled; I understood exactly the reason why he wanted the arbitration.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir.

Witness—But Mr. Moulton prohibited it.

Mr. Evarts—Did he [Mr. Bowen] give that reason? A.—No, Sir; I extracted it from his mind.

Mr. Evarts—That is your understanding of it, but he did not give that reason?

Witness—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, did Mr. Bowen ever admit to you after you began to collect or wished to collect these damages, did he ever admit to you that he owed you any part of it? A.—Mr. Evarts, I have told you already that I had not laid eyes on him; I had no personal interview with him between Dec. 26, 1870, and the night he paid me the $7,000 in 1872.

Q.—Then, at this or any other interview, did he admit to you that he owed you a dollar? A.—I never exchanged a word with him in any way between those dates.

Mr. Evarts—Very well; that is argumentative, and not responsive to my question.

Witness—He never admitted or denied it, because I never conversed with him.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Tilton, you mean the 27th or 28th of December, do you not?

Witness—Yes, Sir, the 27th or 28th.

Q.—Now, Mr. Bowen did make you a payment of a certain amount at that time, very early in January, did he not? A.—He did not make it to me, but made it to Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Evarts—Well, under the authority that Mr. Moulton had? A.—Oh, no, that was another affair; these were notes that I held of his.

Q.—Well, he did pay you some money, anyhow? A.—Yes, Sir; not having any reference to my business with the *Independent* or with the *Union*. I held Mr. Bowen's notes for $4,000, or thereabouts, on a matter entirely distinct from our business.

Q.—They were not, then, arrears of salaries; the notes were not for arrears of salaries, or anything of that kind? A.—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—Money loaned by you? A.—Yes, Sir; my impression is that I had sold to Mr. Bowen some shares in the Brooklyn *Union*—stock which I held at an earlier period; and, also, my impression is that I took some notes from Mr. Gibson.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we will not go into the details of that matter.

Witness—At all events, I held his notes for $4,000 or $5,000.

Q.—And they were for arrears for past salary? A.—No, Sir; they had nothing to do with the salaries from the *Independent* or *Union*.

Mr. Evarts—That is enough.

POLITICAL TROUBLE BETWEEN HIMSELF AND BOWEN.

Q.—Now, do you remember, a short time before these matters between you and Mr. Bowen arose, a situation resulting from some difference between you as to the support of your paper of a political candidate here—that there was some trouble between you and Mr. Bowen? A.—Yes, Sir; the paper is the Brooklyn—

Mr. Evarts—Yes; that was a secular paper.

Q.—Now, did not Mr. Bowen intimate to you that he might terminate your connection with that paper for that difference of opinion? A.—I will tell you what occurred, and what Mr. Bowen said; he came into the office one day during the local campaign, I think it was August or September, and there was a certain candidate for office, I need not name him, I suppose.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Thomas, I believe.

Witness—I will not name him; it is not of any significance. A bolt in the Republican party had been made on his account. A section of the party wanted to repudiate him; I did not know very much about the matter, but I conducted the paper on the line of the bolters, because they seemed to me to be the most respectable part of the party. Mr. Bowen came from Connecticut, where he had been; he wanted me to support the party and I declined, and he pressed the matter. I said, "Mr. Bowen, I am the editor of this paper by the terms of our contract, and I am its master." He said to me, "Yes," but there was one way by which he could become master of his own paper. I replied, "Yes, there is only one way, but so long as I am the editor of the paper by our contract, I will support that man." There was a little flurry between us, and the first and only one we had in fifteen years.

Q.—He said there was only one way, and that was by breaking his contracts? A.—Yes, Sir. That was the only way; to break his contract and take the penalty.

Mr. Evarts—And you went in and the candidate was defeated, was he not?

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, well. That is all unimportant.

Q.—You persisted in your course with the paper? A.—I certainly did, Sir.

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Now, when you went over to see Mrs. Woodhull upon this sort of summons in May, 1871, her person was not a stranger to you, was it?

Witness—What visit do you allude to, Sir?

Mr. Evarts—When you went over after that sort of summons she sent you in reference to her publication May 22, 1871? A.—I had seen her once, and had been introduced to her.

Q.—When was that, and under what circumstances? A.—One day, I cannot recall the date, shortly before that occurrence, a gentleman called at my office, and, in the course of some conversation, asked me if I had ever seen Mrs. Woodhull, the Broad street broker, and I said, "No," I had not. He told me she was a very remarkable woman.

Mr. Evarts—I don't care about these details; I only want the substance of the conversation.

Witness—I went down with him and was introduced to her. I had an interview with her I suppose of four or five minutes long, and that was the first interview. Shortly after that came this card, when she sent for me.

Q.—About how soon was this, about what date was this? A.—My impression is that it was a very short time previous to the publication of that card.

Q.—You think during the month of May? A.—I think so, yes, Sir.

Q.—There you saw her alone in her office? A.—No, Sir; I saw her husband and either one or two others there.

Q.—Did this gentleman go with you? A.—Yes, Sir; he introduced me.

Q.—He introduced you and remained? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that interview was in her office was it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—With only yourself and your friend present? A.—My impression is others were there also.

Q.—And this lady and her husband? A.—Yes, Sir. I think that others besides were there in the office; that is my impression—there was quite a number of people there, but I will not be certain about that.

Q.—Now, Sir, when did you last see Mrs. Woodhull? A.—The last time I saw her, Sir, was in the month of April, 1872, shortly before the Cincinnati Convention that nominated Mr. Greeley.

THE CAUSE OF BREAKING OFF HIS INTERCOURSE WITH HER.

Q.—And what interrupted or broke off your intercourse with her at that time?

Witness—Did I not give that in my direct examination?

Mr. Beach—Never mind, give it again.

Mr. Evarts—I don't want the entire history; I only want the fact.

Witness—My attention had been called about that time to an article—a proof-slip of which was shown to me—in which Mrs. Woodhull proposed to vilify and blacken the name of a dozen or fifteen ladies connected with the woman suffrage movement. I went down to see her, asked her whether or not that was her article, whether it was prepared for her, whether she designed to publish it, and the substance of the reply that she made was that she did not desire to publish it, that she had not written it, and that she did not approve of it. But a few days afterward I learned that though the slip had not been published, still proofs had been sent here and in New-York to the various editors, and to other people, and I then went down and upbraided her for that. I then had the interview with her such as I related; I turned my back upon her, and never saw her since.

Q.—And this article you have spoken of, what was it? You have spoken of an article, I don't know whether you have given it a name, but is it the "Tit for Tat" article? A.—That is my impression as to the title.

Q.—That is the title? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And many of these ladies thus exposed to the public comment were acquaintances of yours, were they not? A.—Every one of them were intimate acquaintances.

Q.—Every one of them was an intimate acquaintance of yours? A.—Yes, Sir; I know them all personally; I know all the ladies connected with this woman's sufffrage movement intimately.

Q.—And this was a personal feeling or resentment about the matter, that these ladies were among your personal friends, for whom you had much respect? A.—Yes, Sir. I told Mrs. Woodhull that I felt outraged that a woman whom I had defended against the attacks of others should now herself turn round and attack other women, and I washed my hands from her from that moment.

Q.—Now, Sir, how frequently have you seen Mrs. Woodhull during the period that your intercourse with her continued? A.—My acquaintanceship with Mrs. Woodhull began about—

WHERE, WHEN, AND HOW HE MET MRS. WOODHULL.

Mr. Evarts—We have the date of the beginning and the end—now, how frequently did you meet her in the meantime? A.—During the eleven months from the beginning to the end I had a long lecture season in the Winter, and I think a Summer vacation, and that left five or six months during which I saw her; perhaps six or seven months. Does that answer your question?

Mr. Evarts—No; not in the least.

The Court—He asks how often did you see her.

Mr. Evarts—How frequently did you see her during that time? A.—I saw her very frequently, sometimes at her house, sometimes at her office; generally at her office.

Q.—Did you see her elsewhere than at either her house or at her office, and elsewhere than on the occasions which have been spoken of at your house, or at Mr. Moulton's house? A.—I saw her at Mr. Moulton's house, and at my house.

Mr. Evarts—That we have found out; we have had that already.

Witness—I do not remember seeing her anywhere else.

Q.—Have you seen her at your house at other times than any that you have mentioned? A.—No, Sir; I think she was three times at my house.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir, that is not of so much value.

HIS VISIT TO CONEY ISLAND WITH MRS. WOODHULL.

Q.—Do you remember an occasion during that Summer of your acquaintance with her, on which you went down with her to Coney Island? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And bathed? A.—No, sir.

Q.—You do not remember the bathing? A.—No.

Q.—Well, was she not at your house before you went down with her to Coney Island that day? A.—I think that she and her husband came and stayed all night at my house one Saturday night and part of Sunday, during which Mr. Beecher made them a visit in the afternoon, and Mrs. Tilton later in the afternoon. Whether they stayed at my house one or two nights I have forgotten. Possibly it was two nights.

Q.—Had that any connection with this visit to Coney Island? A.—I think, Sir, that when we went to Coney Island it was a Saturday afternoon, and that in coming back it was the same Saturday evening that they stayed all night, but I would not be positive.

Q.—I will see if I cannot refresh your recollection; do you remember taking a carriage? A.—No, Sir; the carriage took me.

Mr. Evarts, without noticing the reply of the witness, continued the question, saying: At your house, and she in it, with nobody else, and going to Coney Island, and there bathing together? A.—No, Sir; I was never in the water with her, except in the hot water—except in the hot water in which I have been put these last years. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—And returning and going to Mr. Moulton's house, and there and then going in this carriage to her house in New-York late that night? A.—No, Sir; I do not remember that, but quite likely it may all have occurred, except the bathing.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; the rest you think is very likely? A.—Nothing improbable in it.

Q.—Do you remember on returning from Coney Island with her, stopping at your house, leaving her in the carriage, going and getting some manuscripts, talking with her about them, and showing them to her on your way to Mr. Moulton's, and that they related to this business with Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember anything of that kind? A.—No, Sir; no such incident ever occurred.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, when you went out thus late at night after the Coney Island excursion, to her house, did the carriage leave you there, and was it dismissed? A.—I don't remember, Sir; I don't remember the circumstance.

Mr. Evarts—No, but you say it might have happened?

Mr. Morris—He says it might have happened, but he has no recollection of it.

Witness—I showed her a great many courtesies; but I don't remember whether that was one or not.

Mr. Evarts—You showed her a great many courtesies, but you can't remember whether that was one or not?

HE DID NOT SHOW HER ANY MANUSCRIPT IN CONNECTION WITH THIS CASE.

Witness—No, Sir; but I never showed her any manuscript having respect to this Beecher business or any phase of it.

Q.—That you are certain of? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No narrative? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No card? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—No proposed publication? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Nothing of that kind? A.—No, Sir; there was no proposed publication to be made.

Mr. Evarts—No matter, we will not argue the facts; all I want is to have them stated.

Witness—I am giving you the facts as far as my memory serves me.

Mr. Evarts—Very well; I want your memory then.

Witness—There was no publication proposed to be made until long after my acquaintance with her ceased.

THE CATHERINE GAUNT LETTER.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you know how Mrs. Woodhull got her reference in her article to the Catherine Gaunt Letter, as it is called, that your wife wrote to you? A.—I do not know what reference you allude to.

Q.—If there is such a reference do you know where she got it? A.—No, Sir, except that I talked very freely among my personal friends about Mrs. Tilton and her letters.

Q.—At all times did I? A.—Not at all times, no, Sir; at fit times, at certain times.

Q.—You then did not respect your wife's solicitude that no eye but your's should see her letters? A.—I obeyed no such injunction as that, Sir; I talked with a few people who knew the facts.

Q.—Among those few people did you talk to Victoria Woodhull about the Catherine Gaunt letter? A.—No, Sir, never; nor any other letter of Mrs. Tilton's.

Q.—Then, so far as you know, if there is a reference in the Woodhull publication to the Catherine Gaunt letter of your wife, you don't know how she became possessed of the fact that there was such a letter? A.—Why, except that she became possessed of it as she got possession of all other particulars, all the other circumstances, floating to her ear through other persons. She did not get it from me.

Q.—And thus floating they must have originally started from your references to the Catherine Gaunt letter? A.—Anything that anybody knew of the Catherine Gaunt letter must have come originally from me.

Q.—Yes? A.—Yes; because that letter was written to me.

Mr. Evarts—That is exactly what I want to know.

Witness—But I did not state it to Mrs. Woodhull.

Mr. Evarts—No, so you say.

THE PROCESSION IN HONOR OF THE COMMUNE.

Q.—Now, Sir, do you remember an incident in which Mrs. Woodhull and her sister appeared in a public procession on Sunday in honor of the Commune in the streets of New-York? A.—I remember a procession in honor of the Commune in which I appeared, and in which I afterward understood they appeared, but we did not appear together. Thousands of persons appeared in that same procession, and I walked arm-in-arm with my friend, John Swinton, on that occasion.

[The witness here pointed to the gentleman named, who occupied a seat near him.]

Q.—Yes, all the way? A.—Oh, I don't know. [Turning to Mr. Swinton.] Was it all the way?

Mr. Swinton—Yes. [Laughter.]

Q.—Now, Mr. Tilton, did you carry a banner in that procession? A.—I did not.

Q.—For any part of the way? A.—For any part of the way.

THE WITNESS EULOGIZES ROUSSEL.

Q.—Neither when in the carriage nor on foot? A.—Neither when in the carriage nor on foot. That was a procession in honor of Roussel, whom the French Government put to death, and his name ought to live as a synonym of liberty.

Q.—He was one of the Commune, was he not? A.—Yes, Sir; and a sublime man.

Q.—And he was put to death? A.—By judicial murder.

Q.—By justice for having executed the Chief Justice of France and the Archbishop of Paris? A.—(in an emphatic tone,) No; round the world, no; it is an insult to his memory to suggest it.

Q.—They were executed, were they not, by the Commune? A.—Yes, Sir; not by the Commune.

Q.—The Chief Justice of France and the Archbishop of Paris? A.—I say here in faith and truth that the memory of young Roussel is clean, and I honor him before all men.

Mr. Evarts—Now, that is an episode which I did not call out.

Mr. Beach—We are going into a narrative merely.

Mr. Evarts—I understand it, but I did not introduce the episode.

Mr. Fullerton—You introduced the whole of this evidence.

Mr. Evarts—I introduced a public procession with these ladies, that I admit.

Mr. Beach—We don't want to examine the history of that trial in this.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, but he has gone into a eulogy of Rossel.

Mr. Fullerton—No; he properly might.

Mr. Evarts—Perhaps so; very well; but only I want the ground for the eulogy.

Mr. Fullerton—You have seen that.

HE DID NOT KNOW MRS. WOODHULL WAS IN THE PROCESSION.

Mr. Evarts (resuming)—Now you say, Mr. Tilton, that it was not until after that procession on that Sunday you knew that Mrs. Woodhull and Miss Claflin, who was not a married lady, were there? A.—I never knew anything about it, Sir, until it was all over.

Q.—Did you see it in the papers first? A.—I don't remember how the information came to me. My impression is that I called to the house that evening and there ascertained it; that is my impression, but I would not be certain about it.

Q.—You called at Mrs. Woodhull's? A.—Yes; I think I did, but I am not sure of that.

Q.—That was on the 31st of December? A.—That I don't know.

Q.—Do you know that it was the 17th of December? A.—I don't.

Q.—Do you remember it was cold weather? A.—I don't remember anything about that; I remember it was a Sunday, and the Police of New-York were going to deny us the right of making an exhibition.

Q.—And you made it? A.—Yes, Sir, we did—believing this to be a free country.

Mr. Evarts—You did not seem to be interrupted by anybody.

HE DID NOT CARRY A BANNER.

Q.—Then you think no such scene as your carrying a banner, and their holding the tassels, could have occurred during that procession by any possibility? A.—Well, Sir, it might have occurred very easily, but it did not.

Q.—But it did not occur as a matter of fact? A.—Yes, that is the only way it could occur.

Mr. Evarts—On that occasion without your knowing it?

Witness—Now, do you mean to ask me whether I could have carried a banner on that occasion without my knowing it?

Mr. Evarts—Without knowing it now.

Witness—Well, Sir, I did not carry a banner on that occasion; I walked arm-in-arm with a personal friend.

Q.—And with nobody else during that entire procession? A.—Yes, Sir; but allow me to observe, Mr. Evarts, that if I had carried a banner it would only have been to my honor, and not to my discredit; I had no objection to carrying a banner to the memory of such a man.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't object to your entertaining your opinions.

Witness—He went to the scaffold with his Bible in his hand, kissing it, and his soul went up to God, and no man need be ashamed for carrying a banner for him.

THE CONEY ISLAND TRIP AGAIN.

Q.—Now, how frequently did you, during this period of your acquaintance with Mrs. Woodhull, go with her to Coney Island? A.—I recollect going with her once or twice, perhaps twice.

Q.—Did you not go more? A.—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—Are you certain you did not go more? A.—No, Sir, I am not certain about anything.

Q.—Did you go boating, if you did not go bathing? A.—I went once rowing on the Harlem River with Mrs. Woodhull and her husband.

Q.—Was that on Sunday? A.—I don't remember; quite likely.

Q.—Were these visits at Coney Island on Sunday, any of them? A.—My impression is that they were on Saturday; I would not be certain, however.

Q.—Might they not have been on Sunday? A.—I have been there on Sunday.

Q.—Well, with her? A.—It might have been just as well Sunday as any other day.

Q.—So far as you were concerned or she? A.—I think quite likely.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, it is 1 o'clock.

A CAUTION FROM THE COURT.

The Court—I wish to say that a communication has been handed up to me, from a very respectable person, stating that yesterday a person standing behind the jury, not the same as is there now, was heard to make remarks in respect to the case in the hearing of the jury. That was the subject of this complaint. I want it understood that this is a grave offense, and one which the Court would punish severely and summarily, without respect to the person who may be guilty of it. And I hope no such thing will occur again, and if it does, I charge the officers to inform me of it on the instant. The gentlemen present have seen my solicitude to enable the jury to go out—

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please—

The Court (continuing)—Without being subject to the casual observations that persons might think proper to make, and I think it is hard that citizens should so far forget the respect due to the jury as to indulge in any such observations in their presence.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, I have observed, without thinking any evil of it, of course, that sometimes the spectators would lean over that rail immediately behind the jury, and of course would bring themselves in proximity to them. And although, of course, while there is a desire that there should be as much space for visitors as possible, yet it seems to me as if that space behind the jury should be kept clear.

The Court—Well, Sir; it shall be so hereafter.

The court then took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

At 2 o'clock, after the names of the jury were called, they rose from their seats, and the foreman, Mr. Carpenter, said: "I am requested by my fellow-jurors to say that there has never been an improper word spoken within their hearing."

Judge Neilson—I am very happy to hear it.

Mr. Carpenter—They consider that the communication sent to the court is an unjust reflection upon them.

Judge Neilson—It may have arisen from some misapprehension. I am very glad to hear it, Sir.

The cross-examination of Mr. Tilton was then resumed by Mr. Evarts:

Q.—Please look at that letter and say if that is the Catherine Gaunt letter, so-called, (handing to the witness the printed book containing copies of letters.)

Mr. Fullerton—What page is that?

Mr. Evarts—I don't know. I don't know as that is paged at all.

The Witness—It seems to me to be a reproduction of it. I do not know whether it is correctly printed or not.

Mr. Evarts—Well, of course, it is a question of printing.

Q.—Now that it is produced by you, is it not, in your sworn statement? [Showing the witness another letter.] A.—I believe it is.

Q.—Very well. Look at that letter as there printed, and see, if that purports to be a whole letter, whether any omissions are noted? A.—I could not say whether any omissions are made here; the whole letter was lithographed in the *Graphic*, I believe. My impression is—

Q.—Well, I only ask you whether there are noted any omissions in this? A.—I could not answer as to that—

Q.—I don't ask you whether any omissions were made, but whether there were any noted—whether there is any indication of omission here?

Mr. Beach—What! In the print?

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

Mr. Beach—I do not think that is proper, Sir. If the object of that examination is to show that any part of the letter was suppressed intentionally in the printing, unless it is shown that Mr. Tilton had something to do with the printing, it cannot be important. I object, therefore, to this question.

Mr. Evarts—You object because the printing does not affect him?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

The Witness—I remember that the Catherine Gaunt letter has never been printed correctly that I know of, except in the lithographic transcript in the *Graphic* newspaper. There are many errors.

Q.—Is that in this book? A.—I think very few of those transcripts are put in that book.

Mr. Beach—I do not think it is.

Q.—Was this Catherine Gaunt letter ever lithographed at all? A.—Well, Sir, it was given to the *Graphic* office to be lithographed. I cannot say for certain whether everything was lithographed that was sent over there. I know that I sent it there myself.

Q.—To be lithographed? A.—Yes, Sir; I think a number of letters that were sent were not lithographed. Whether that was included now, or not, I do not know.

Mr. Evarts (hands to witness two leaves of written paper)—Look at those. A.—This is Mr. Maverick's handwriting.

Q.—You recognize them as Mr. Maverick's handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE CATHERINE GAUNT LETTER, AS IT APPEARED IN TILTON'S STATEMENT.

Q.—And as the Catherine Gaunt letter? A.—No, not as the Catherine Gaunt letter, but as the copy of it, or of a part of it; I do not know whether it is all here or not.

Q.—Well, that is the letter—that is the reproduction of the letter that we are talking about? A.—It is a reproduction either of the letter or a part of the letter. I don't know which. You can easily compare it with the original; you have the original there.

Q.—Yes, I understand that. Now those leaves—do they purport to be the whole of the letter? A.—I don't know that they do.

Q.—Is there any mark on those of asterisks, or omissions of any kind? A.—I don't see any.

Q.—Anything to indicate that that was not the whole of the letter? A.—I do not see any, nor is there anything to indicate that this is a quotation at all. My recollection is that that letter—that there was some blunder in the printing of it; that some line or two was left out, and I recollect sending it over to the *Graphic*. It was lithographed there, I think. My impression is that you will find it lithographed in one of the impressions from the *Graphic* office, but I won't be certain.

Q.—If there is a passage of the letter omitted there, [in the manuscript,] that is not a blunder in printing, is it? A.—No, Sir. I do not know whether it is left out there or not. I remember that after that sworn statement was published I made some little comparison between that and the original manuscripts, and found some little errors—some little omissions.

Q.—Yes. Do you remember that there was one in the Catherine Gaunt letter? A.—It strikes me that there was of some sort. I do not rightly know.

Q.—Unimportant?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment; we object to that.

The Witness—I don't know that I considered it unimportant.

Mr. Evarts—Why is it objectionable?

Mr. Fullerton—Let us see what it was, and then we can see whether it was important or not.

Mr. Beach—That letter will show for itself.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; but a man's notice of an omission will show whether he thought it important.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not the question before the court.

Mr. Evarts—That is my judgment.

Mr. Fullerton—Not now, by any means.

THE OMISSION FROM THE COPY.

Q.—When you saw it was it an omission that struck you as important, or was it only unimportant? A.—I remember that when the sworn statement was printed, as it was printed without my authority and without my revision, I feared that there were many typographical errors in it; it was printed with an omission in one part, asterisks being thrown in. I remember some time afterward looking to see how far the documents had been incorrectly or correctly printed; I remember there was an error in Mr. Beecher's letter of the 1st of January—it said, "other breasts would ache," instead of "other hearts;" and there was an error, I remember, of the word "never" instead of "not" somewhere else, and my impression is that there was some omission in the Catharine Gaunt letter, and in one or two other letters; I sent them over to the *Graphic* office to have them reproduced: my impression is that you will find it over there.

Q.—Now I repeat my question. When you saw an omission, if you did see it, in the print of the Catharine Gaunt letter as compared with the original, did the omission strike you as important or unimportant?

Mr. Beach—The witness has not said that he saw—positively—any omission in the Catharine Gaunt letter. You assume it.

The Witness—I remember—

Mr. Evarts—How do you say to that?

Mr. Beach—I object to it as assuming that there was an omission in the print of the Catharine Gaunt letter.

Judge Neilson—The question is whether, if he observed an omission, it struck him as important or not.

The Witness—I think there was a sentence or so left out.

Judge Neilson—The question is whether at the time that struck you as important or not.

The Witness—Important to what end?

Judge Neilson—To any end.

Mr. Evarts—To the truthfulness of the publication of the letter? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—It did not? No, Sir, it did not.

Q.—Very well, we will see. A.—My recollection is that there was something in it about a renewal of a marriage vow—something of that kind.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I will read it.

Mr. Beach—I object to it.

Mr. Evarts—It is dated Scoharie, June 29, 1871. [Reading] My dear Theodore ——

Mr. Morris—One moment, Mr. Evarts.

The Witness—I ought to mention that I never compared it with the printing in this book, but with the printing in the *Argus* newspaper.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we have the print here. [Reading again.]

THE CATHARINE GAUNT LETTER.

MY DEAR THEODORE: To-day, through the ministry of Catharine Gaunt, a character of fiction, my eyes have been opened, for the first time in my experience, so that I see clearly my sin! It was when I knew I was loved, to suffer it to grow to a passion. A virtuous woman should check instantly an absorbing love. But it appeared to me in such false light. That the love I felt and received could harm no one, not even you, I have believed unfalteringly until 4 o'clock this afternoon, when the heavenly vision dawned upon me. I see now, as *never before*, the wrong I have done you, and hasten immediately to ask your pardon, with a penitence so sincere that henceforth (if reason remains) you can trust me implicitly. Oh! my dear Theodore, though your opinions are not congenial or restful to my soul, my own integrity and purity is a sacred, a holy thing to me. Bless God, with me, for Catharine Gaunt, and all sure leadings of an all-wise and loving Providence. Yes, now I feel quite prepared to renew my marriage vow with you; to keep it as the Saviour requireth, who looketh at the eye and heart. Never before could I say this. I know not that you"—

Mr. Evarts—What I now read is omitted.

Mr. Beach—Wait one moment. I object, too, that remarks of that kind should be made in the presence of the jury by counsel.

Mr. Evarts—I am comparing the published letter with this.

Judge Neilson—The form of publication is utterly immaterial, unless the witness had the control and supervision of the publication.

Mr. Evarts—No doubt, no doubt.

Judge Neilson—Therefore, a variance cannot be of any moment.

Mr. Evarts—I have shown him the text of this letter, in the handwriting of his friend, Mr. Maverick, who copied the statement that he presented to the committee.

Judge Neilson—That don't advance you a single step, because he may not have copied correctly.

Mr. Evarts—He may not, but there are no suspicions about it.

Judge Neilson—If he did not copy correctly is the witness responsible for that?

Mr. Evarts—It is the original presented to the committee.

Mr. Porter—And sworn to by Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Fullerton—That has not yet appeared; that is the answer to that.

Mr. Porter—He said it was in his sworn statement.

Judge Neilson—It does not appear in what form it is in that statement, if it be there at all.

Mr. Evarts—I have produced it to him and asked him if it purported to be there a whole letter.

Mr. Beach—He has presented to Mr. Tilton a professed reprint of his statement.

Mr. Evarts—I presented to him his copyist, Maverick's—

Judge Neilson—Was he his copyist?

Mr. Evarts—Yes, he stated that before.

Judge Neilson—No, it don't appear.

Mr. Evarts—He stated that.

Mr. Tracy—It is a copy that Maverick made, and which he [Mr. Tilton] made and swore to before the committee.

Mr. Evarts—It is the handwriting of Mr. Maverick, which he testified before, when we had another letter up, was the copying of Mr. Maverick, his clerk, and with that copy went to the committee.

Judge Neilson—I did not recall the fact that the paper you showed the witness before, and which was in Mr. Maverick's handwriting, included the Gaunt letter. I had the impression it did not.

Mr. Beach—Well, Sir, it does not appear.

Judge Neilson—It was another part of it.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor is quite right about that. I did not then show him the Gaunt letter in that connection; but I now show him the Gaunt letter in this same handwriting of Mr. Maverick, which he recognizes.

The Witness—Mr. Evarts, let me say—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—One moment.

Mr. Evarts—What do you say, Mr. Tilton? A.—I would like to say this: that if there is any error in the copying, do not let it be credited to Mr. Maverick, for he is a very accurate and careful man; if there is any blunder it belongs to me.

TILTON NOT CONSCIOUS OF ANY ALTERATION.

By Judge Neilson—Are you conscious of any alteration? A.—No, Sir; not at all.

Q.—Did you direct any? A.—I did not, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if your Honor please—

Judge Neilson—Well, you have the witness.

Mr. Evarts—He is my witness.

Mr. Beach—He is not yours beyond the control of the court.

The Witness—I simply do not wish another man to be made chargeable with an error of mine.

Mr. Evarts—No, we do not intend that. I propose to read the omitted passage.

Judge Neilson—I think you may proceed and read it.

MR. FULLERTON IS NOT SATISFIED.

Mr. Fullerton—If the Court please, let us understand ourselves exactly. What is this paper which they show the witness, which they call the Catharine Gaunt letter? It is stated to be a part of the statement of Mr. Tilton which he swore to before the committee. That is a bare statement of counsel; it is not proved in the case yet so as to be a part of the case, and on which action can be predicated. Now, until that is put in evidence so that that fact will appear, why, as matter of course, we cannot take it for granted—simply because it is asserted to be so—that the Catharine Gaunt letter is part of that statement, and that that is here now before the court. Mr. Maverick did make a copy of Mr. Tilton's statement, but is this a part of the copy of which Mr. Tilton speaks? Mr. Maverick may have made more than one; he may have—for some purpose of his own—made another copy. We know nothing upon that subject at all. Now, surely, your Honor would not permit them to point out discrepancies between this paper which they had in hand and the written statement, without laying the foundation for such proof, because it is undoubtedly the object, on the other side, to hold Mr. Tilton responsible for some kind of change in that document.

Judge Neilson—It has also been said that it was a sworn statement. Have we any such statement before us?

Mr. Fullerton—Not at all, and that is what I am speaking to. There is no such statement before the court, at all.

Judge Neilson—Then it is improper to speak of it as a sworn statement.

Mr. Fullerton—It *is* improper to speak of it as a sworn statement, and it is improper to speak of it as his statement that Mr. Maverick copied, until we are informed of it in a proper way. They produce some loose leaves, a part of what they call a statement, and ask in whose handwriting it is. That is as far as they have gone. Now, the statement is either to be in evidence, or out of the evidence—one or the other.

THE POINT OF IMPUTATION.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, the point of imputation is this, and it is a very serious one. The point of imputation is that Mr. Tilton has presented before the committee of the church—

The Witness—That identical letter you hold in your hand—the original manuscript; I carried it there.

Judge Neilson—One moment, Mr. Witness. Do not interrupt the counsel.

Mr. Evarts (resuming the broken sentence)—And as published in the same matter, a letter of his wife, presented as a vital point affecting her. That is not a letter of his wife, but the omission of the part omitted changes its sense and effect. Now, that is the imputation.

Judge Neilson—The question is, whether or no to support that suggestion, it is not necessary for you to produce the statement which it is said has been sworn to, so that it may be compared with the letter.

Mr. Evarts—All that I propose to produce—and that I do in fairness to the witness, that he may give any explanation that he can, in advance of the reading of the true letter and of the scrutiny of the difference—of how it has happened to be that omission. I hand him a printed book containing that letter, and ask his attention to that letter, and nothing else, as thus printed, and he says he cannot be responsible for the print, I then hand him a letter, and nothing else, as in the handwriting of his amanuensis, and as laid before the committee, that is, the letter; I don't want anything to do with his statement.

Mr. Fullerton—It does not appear that that letter was before the committee.

Mr. Evarts (resuming)—And then ask him whether that letter purports to be a whole letter as thus written, and contains any indications of omission, to get rid of any difficulty about printing. And I understand the witness to say that he does not. Then he has given us statements that he observed or may have observed a difference between the Catherine Gaunt letter as printed, as used, and the Catherine Gaunt letter as written by his wife, and that he sent it over to the *Graphic*, he thinks to be lithographed, or, as he first stated, it was lithographed, (referring, I suppose, to his memory.) But now he does not remember that it was lithographed, but says that he sent it, he supposes, and no doubt it was lithographed. Well, whether it was lithographed will appear from the *Graphic* itself, whenever we look at that. Now, I am reading, as it is my right to read, the true letter of his wife, and I have a right, as it seems to me, to show that every publication of that hitherto, under the supervision of this witness in any degree, has omitted this passage, and sacrificed in so far the truthfulness of this letter. And then the magnitude of the sacrifice will appear by comparing the letter as printed and used, with the letter as written by the wife.

WHAT THE COURT THINKS.

Judge Neilson—You have a right to read the letter; but the production of the statement itself is as necessary to support your suggested discrepancy as the production of the letter itself would be.

Mr. Evarts—How does your Honor mean as to the production of the letter otherwise than the manuscript letter?

Judge Neilson—Here is a detached leaf written by the same person. It does not appear to have been part of the statement.

Mr. Fullerton—Not at all.

Judge Neilson—It may have been incorrectly written. I do not see how you can institute a comparison between that letter and the statement without both being here. The presence of one is as necessary as the presence of the other.

Mr. Evarts—I do not understand your Honor. Perhaps you may lay down some proposition that may be necessarily observed. But whether it has not been observed, is the question. It is not, certainly, necessary, when I wish to compare a letter contained in a publication, for which this witness is responsible, with a letter as written, and to show the difference, that I should use the statement in the rest of it, because I have nothing to do with that.

Judge Neilson—You have a right to show that he has published it untruly; no doubt of that.

Mr. Evarts—Now, your Honor thinks, on the present proof concerning the statement already in, that it does not appear?

Judge Neilson—So it strikes me, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we already have—

The Witness (interrupting)—Mr. Evarts, may I borrow the manuscript a moment?

Mr. Evarts—Certainly. [Hands the manuscript of Mr. Maverick to the witness.]

The Witness—I mean the letter.

Mr. Evarts—The letter itself?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts hands the original "Catherine Gaunt letter" to the witness.

The Witness—My impression is that those little marks on the top show that it has been lithographed at the *Graphic* office; I feel morally certain of it; at the same time I will not swear to it.

Mr. Evarts—Well, I don't know; the *Graphic*, of course, will speak for itself.

The Witness—Yes.

Q.—Now, look at that [the manuscript] and say whether you believe that manuscript, which I place in your hands, to be the manuscript of the letter as it was presented before the committee.

Mr. Fullerton—That we object to.

The Witness—I—

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, Mr. Tilton; we object to it. We ask that a mere matter of belief of this witness as to a matter that can be certainly proved be excluded.

Judge Neilson—You can put it either way.

Mr. Evarts—I have a right to an answer.

Mr. Fullerton—I have a right to object before you get it.

Q.—Do you know or believe that that manuscript of this letter, which you now hold in your hands, was—in those very leaves as they are now in your hands—a part of the statement as you personally laid it before the Church Committee?

Mr. Fullerton—That I object to.

THE COURT PERMITS THE QUESTION.

Judge Neilson—I think we will take the answer.

Mr. Fullerton—Whether he knows or believes?

Judge Neilson—Whether he knows.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not the question, Sir—whether he knows it. The question is whether he knows or believes it.

Mr. Evarts—I think we are entitled to a cross-examination as to the witness' belief about that.

Mr. Fullerton—If they want to compare the Catharine Gaunt letter with anything that was placed before the committee, why, as a matter of course, they have a right to do so; but they must show, in the first place, what was placed before the committee.

Mr. Evarts—That we are now going to show by this witness.

Mr. Fullerton—But as a mere matter of belief on the part of this witness.

Judge Neilson—No matter about the belief.

Mr. Evarts—Well, the cross-examination.

Mr. Beach—Your Honor will recall the rule of law, that where a witness is cross-examined with regard to the contents of a paper, the paper itself must be introduced and submitted to his inspection.

The Court—Oh, yes. We don't want any decision for that.

Mr. Beach—Very well; then they present to him something in the handwriting of Mr. Maverick, and do not

The New York Times.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Maritana (English opera)—Mme. Van Zandt, Miss Beaumont, Mr. Peakes, Mr. Hamilton.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Henry V.—Mr. George Reynold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Women of the Day.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. George Parkes, Miss Fanny Davenport, Miss Sara Jewett.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The Shaughraun—Mr. J. B. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Two Orphans—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton

LYCEUM THEATRE.—The New Magdalen.—Miss Carlotta LeClercq, Mr. George Clarke.

PARK THEATRE.—Giroflé-Girofla (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

BARNUM'S ROMAN HIPPODROME.—Equestrianism, Athletics—Menagerie—Museum—Open afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance—Curiosities—Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—The Blood-stained Hand—Slasher and Crasher.

STEINWAY HALL.—Grand Concert—Miss A. Randall, Miss Hoffman, Miss Porter, Miss Preston.

ROBINSON HALL.—Personation and Songs by Mr. Frederic Macombe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Emerson.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—Exhibition of Water Color Paintings.

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The Congressional Committee have left New-Orleans without being able to lend such conditional sanction as might have been in their power to give to the proposed basis of compromise. As the committee had finished the business which they were deputed to do, it was obviously no part of their duty to spend any more time in awaiting the slow action of the Democratic caucus. It is announced that the caucus will positively take some final and definite action to-day. Meanwhile, the committee carry with them, for submission to their colleagues, the basis of the proposals by which the attempt is to be made to reconcile existing differences. That basis is, briefly the recognition of Kellogg by the Democrats, and the seating of the five excluded Democratic members of the House, thus waiving the claim of the Republicans to control the organization of that body. Of course the Republicans who will be unseated by this bargain, may fail to accept the necessity of being sacrificed for the public good. There is a section of both Republicans and Democrats opposed to any form of compromise, and it is as difficult to see how the muddle can be cleared up without the intervention of Congress, as it is to define what particular shape that intervention ought to take.

Senator Carpenter's defeat has certainly not chilled his enthusiasm in the cause of the Republican Party, nor has it lessened his faith in the existence of questions which only Republicans can settle. Mr. Carpenter attributed his defeat to the railroad influence, whose steadfast opponent he has been, and we may assume that he spoke the exact truth at the Milwaukee meeting last night when he said that had he written an argument against the constitutionality and justice of the Potter law, instead of making many speeches in its favor, he might have been re-elected. In that case, it would appear that the railroad corporations stick to their friends with more pertinacity than the Grangers. "The farmers and their representatives became the instruments of the monopolists for my defeat," is about the only touch of disappointment which the Senator allowed to get into his speech. And it certainly does seem that if the representatives of the people of Wisconsin are in earnest about their railroad legislation, they have made a very curious choice in preferring a railroad attorney to so thoroughgoing a defender as Senator Carpenter of the right of the State to control its transportation companies.

The Alfonsist army operating against the Carlists in Spain has received a severe check, the official account stating that it was due to overconfidence on the part of an Alfonsist General. The Carlists, who are very jubilant, claim a complete victory, and assert that King Alfonso's army lost seven thousand killed and wounded. Don Carlos has issued a congratulatory proclamation to his army, while it is announced that the Government troops are fortifying themselves in the position which they occupied in their advance. The prospects of anything like direct intervention on the part of Germany are still very slight, although the Carlists are continually doing just the things to bring it about. It is evident that both Carlists and Alfonsists would resent the presence of a German fleet in Spanish waters, if they dared.

Gov. Tilden has gracefully begun the social duties imposed upon him by his new position. In honoring Mr. Bryant he does what well becomes the chief official representative of the State of New-York, the people of which have a higher respect for no other man within their borders. The Governor has done what might be expected of his tastes, habits, and previous social position; and his act brings again to mind the general feeling, even among Republicans, that since there was to be a change in the administration of the State, the chief executive office could not have been transferred to a gentleman more acceptable to all parties. When a Tilden succeeds a Dix, we may reasonably hope that the tendency to bestow office upon the worst or the weakest men in our public life has received a check. Of the facts that Mr. Bryant has been more or less a Republican since the formation of the party, and, on the other hand, that he was originally a Democrat, that his Republican allegiance has sat very lightly upon him, and that he has recently done his old friends, the Democrats, good service, we wish that we could say that small account might be taken. Unfortunately, our politics have for many years been tainted with such a narrow, selfish spirit of proscription, that any public honor rendered by a prominent official person of one party to a distinguished member of another has been among the events unheard of; and this tribute to Mr. Bryant becomes therefore all the more remarkable. We do not believe, however, that the Governor was in the least degree influenced by Mr. Bryant's attitude at the last election; his motive, we feel assured, was merely a desire to mark with all the impressiveness that could be given, both by his personal and his official position, his recognition of the character of New-York's most distinguished citizen, upon whom years and honors have fallen thickly together. And a man could not have been chosen better fitted than Mr. Bryant to be the occasion of the beginning of this happy change in the character of our official hospitalities. Poet, scholar, journalist, politician in the best sense, philanthropist in the highest sense, his eminence is that of distinguished success in all these respects, to which he adds the grace of a blameless life. The recognition of this by his fellow-citizens, the constituents of his host, was very gratifying. Never before did the Governor's house exhibit such an array of guests publicly and socially distinguished.

The result of the subscriptions to the loan recently put on the market by the City of Paris is calculated to suggest reflections in other quarters besides Germany. That city asked the French people for 250,000,000 francs, and they responded with forty-two times that amount, in all 10,500,000,000 francs, or twice as much as they paid to Germany in the form of a war indemnity. In our money the subscription would amount to about $2,100,000,000, or a little short of the sum of our national debt. Judging by the promptness with which the people respond to the loan demanded by a Republican municipal council, they have abundant faith in the future of the Republic, and mean to give it a vigorous support. The Empire, in its brightest days, never drew out a more generous and general popular testimonial of confidence than the young Republic can now claim. And the fact that the people are able to subscribe so much money shows that the country has recovered very rapidly under Republican rule from the effects of the war.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

As the session draws very near its close, the various measures before Congress, both those of national importance and those which are important principally to the lobby, are gradually being disposed of. Our dispatches this morning give the provisions of the bill which the Committee of Ways and Means will probably present in the House to-day, for the purpose of supplying the necessities of the Treasury. It will be seen that the committee look upon spirits as one of the objects which can be most favorably taxed, and propose to fix a rate of one dollar per gallon on all hereafter manufactured, and of fifteen cents per gallon additional on those which are in the hands of distillers and wholesale dealers. By this measure it is hoped to avoid the difficulties hitherto encountered in connection with the tax on this article. The additional rate will necessarily stimulate illicit distilling, but it is believed that the resources of the service are now sufficient to enable the Government to fully collect the tax. Four cents a pound is also proposed on tobacco—an addition of considerable importance. But this tax and that on spirits are unquestionably justifiable as taxes on luxuries, and as reasonably easy of collection.

Less strictly a tax on luxury is the increase by twenty-five per cent. of the rates on imported sugars and molasses. From this source it is expected that eight millions will be obtained, and it is not at all unlikely that the return may be even larger. The committee has also determined to recommend to the House the restoration of the ten per cent. reduction of duty effected in 1872. The articles on which this reduction was made are enumerated in our dispatches. The bill repeals the stamp tax on matches, and that on bank checks, which will be a loss of $5,100,000 to the Treasury this year. It is estimated that the net revenue from the bill will be about thirty-five million dollars. The great merit of the bill is that it will enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide, beyond a doubt, for the maintenance of the Sinking Fund. The objection to it is that it changes the rate on all the articles which were reduced ten per cent. three years since, and then throws away most of the revenue thus gained on the repeal of two very simple and quite unobjectionable imposts. But the committee has been compelled to propose only what will be accepted by the House.

Yesterday the House of Representatives passed the Indian Appropriation bill, which is remarkable for two things, the fact that it appropriates about a million of dollars less than the same bill last year, and the fact that the "rider" for the payment of the Choctaw claim, as well as that for the Chickasaw claim, was rejected. There is room for doubt as to the justice of the main claim—that for the Choctaws—which is thus put aside, but there is none as to the interest felt in the matter by a large and importunate lobby. The proposition involved the payment of some five million dollars, and it is probable that at least one-third of the amount would have gone into the hands of the claim agents and "professionals" about Washington; where the remainder would have gone, no one knows. In this connection it may be mentioned that the Hennepin Canal bill also received a probably fatal blow, and that the Senate refused an extension of a sewing-machine patent, which was energetically pressed. On the whole, it was a very bad day for the lobby yesterday.

It is reported that the subcommittee having the matter in charge has agreed on a measure to be recommended to Congress with reference to the South. The main points of it were given in our columns the other day, and some modifications are sent us this morning. Its principal features are two—the authorization of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus at the discretion of the President, and the regulation of elections. Concerning the latter it is impossible to speak with justice until it is known what are the detailed provisions of the bill. We are satisfied, however, that Congress should use the utmost care, in this matter, not to go beyond its constitutional powers, and not to set any precedents that can work harm to the country hereafter. As to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus whenever the President shall deem it necessary, we have no doubt that Gen. Grant would use such a power very cautiously, but we do not see the necessity of conferring it upon him. It is an extreme measure, and should not be lightly resorted to.

THE BROOKLYNITES.

Decidedly those people over in Brooklyn are a queer set. Anybody who reads the strange letters they have written to each other from time to time, and hears of the way in which they slobbered over each other's shoulders whenever they met, must be half inclined to think that some form of insanity had broken out among them. Here is the plaintiff, even now trying his very hardest to prove that his wife was an adulteress, and yet declaring that the woman is as "sinless as an angel." In one of the extraordinary speeches which he contrives to inject into his cross-examination, he said: "I always used such words, on purpose to convey to everybody the impression that she was a pure and good woman; and if any word of mine will carry that impression around the earth to-day, I should like to utter it from this stand." Some lawyers may think it very strange that a man should be allowed to "orate" in this manner, while under cross-examination, too. But what can anybody think of a man who has staked everything in an effort to prove that his wife and the mother of his children has been an adulteress, and yet at the very same moment calls her "a pure and good woman"? What sort of moral sense can such a man have? This little incident helps to explain the mysteries of the horrible mess into which all these eccentric folks have got themselves. They talk a jargon of their own. They use the sacred names as they would the names of their grandmothers or aunts—probably without any settled intention of being profane, but certainly without the slightest realization of the associations which are conveyed to most Christians by those names. In all the affairs of their lives they speak in language which even they would probably call blasphemous if they heard it from the lips of persons who did not happen to live under the shadow of Plymouth Church. Words do not seem to convey the same ideas to them as they do to ordinary human beings. And it is not difficult to understand how a confusion of mind so complete and so vital has led occasionally to a confusion of morals. For whether Mr. Beecher is innocent or not, it is quite clear that some of the persons involved in the case have been guilty of the most flagrant perjury. And yet, we have no doubt that these persons, whoever they may be, will think that if they talk about God a great deal, and shed tears copiously, it will be all right with them, now and hereafter.

If Tilton's habits of life have been founded on the code of morality which he now desires to spread "around the earth," is it any wonder that this disgusting scandal has occurred? A woman, the mother of several children, commits adultery with the trusted friend of her husband—so says Tilton. And yet, in the same breath, he declares that there was no harm in it. "She was a pure, good woman." Then what is his idea of an impure and bad woman? And what right had he to bring this scandal on the Christian world of America? The man's entire behavior in court is one of the most extraordinary features of the case. He has enough to make him serious, and yet he goes on cracking small witticisms throughout the day. He is allowed to bandy words with the counsel who cross-examine him; to suggest corrections of their language, and to make what he calls "explanations," which are, in reality, a series of gushing speeches. He declaims about his wish to strike Beecher "right to the heart." He announces—in his very cross-examination, mark you—that Beecher "will yet be driven from Brooklyn." He disputes with Mr. Evarts as to the true meaning of words, and asks Mr. Evarts to oblige him by reading his washy letters and his tawdry doggerel. He asks the counsel not to make his cross-examination "more cross than necessary;" and this brilliant sally is received with laughter in court. He says he never was in the water with the woman Woodhull, "except hot water." When asked if he took a carriage on a certain day he answers, "No; the carriage took me"—a gross piece of impertinence. He gushes about Roussel, the Communist, and says, "He went to the scaffold with his Bible in his hand, kissing it, and his soul went up to God." And so he goes on hour after hour, enjoying himself hugely, hearing all his rubbish read by eminent lawyers, and having what he calls an "intellectual treat." No, the cross-examination is not very "cross," everybody must admit. It is lucky for Tilton that he is not in harsher hands.

Meanwhile, the defendant introduces into his sermons allusions to the "mutual friend," and to various phases of the trial. The woman about whom all this dismal exposure has arisen goes to the court every day as to a show, is stared at to her heart's content, and doubtless feels herself to be an important personage. This is probably the happiest time of her life, and she is making the most of it. Both sides unite in praising her as the purest and best woman alive—delightful situation! It must be as good as a play to her—not that we suppose she ever did so wicked a thing as go to see a play. She doubtless leaves such worldly amusements to the unregenerate. "Her Theodore" daily sings her praises, and, as the reporters tell us, they exchange "frequent glances." The charming creatures doubtless think quite as well of each other as ever they did, and like to do their billing and cooing in open court. What can sane people think of such a lot? Is it not rather hard to be obliged to give up eighteen or twenty columns a day to their sickening letters, their low and degrading intrigues, their hideous love-making, and their still more hideous quarrels?

DANGER TO THE HARBOR.

While New-York is somewhat languidly considering the possibility of losing some part of its commerce, in consequence of changes made in internal lines of communication, it seems that the port is threatened with a new danger. The frequent warnings as to damage done the harbor have not been without foundation. There is now unmistakable evidence that our magnificent harbor has been seriously injured by deposits of foreign matter swept down from the City and the Hudson River. The rapid multiplication of steamers in the bay and harbor has increased the amount of mischief due to one of the sources of this danger—deposits of ashes. Ocean and coastwise steam-ships leave their ashes outside of the heads; but the great fleet of tug-boats and harbor and river steamers have no such opportunity for relief. Too often they are cleared out as they flit from point to point. From this cause alone the annual deposit in the bay is very great. When we add to this the refuse shot into the waters around the City from sewers, street-carts, and other means of discharge, we must see that the shoaling of the bay must be annually and rapidly on the increase. Unthinking people are apt to consider that so vast a body of water as that which surrounds the City, ought to be the convenient receptacle for every description of refuse. It will be taken care of by the currents. This is a great error. At its best estate, the harbor has its natural shoals; these are steadily built up by deposits lodged on them by the currents, which sweep out the deeper portions of the channel. The swift tides bear up and carry forward a great deal of foreign matter that would otherwise be harmless. This is finally precipitated where there is slack water from various causes; and from eddies, counter-currents, and special conditions in the movements of the tides, this mass of foreign substances is precipitated to the bottom; it remains there permanently. In this way new shoals have been formed along the Jersey side of the harbor, the greatest decrease in depth of water being found as we go down the harbor and get out of the swifter currents that sweep down the Hudson. Inside of Bedloe's and Ellis' Islands, where the passage for large craft was formerly ample, the water has shoaled so fast that navigation has become uncertain and dangerous. Around Governor's Island the deposit has made a formidable shoal, some ten feet having been taken off the depth of the water within a few years. Of course, the result of all this is that pilots are in great dismay; old bearings are useless; the safely navigable channel is greatly narrowed and crowded; and the navigation of New-York Bay has fallen into confusion.

What to do with the refuse of a great city is a difficult problem. It is very easy to say that it must be thrown into the bay or river, if such a convenient place of deposit is at hand. But we see now that such a disposition of the refuse matter of this City is most unwise. We were obliged to discuss, the other day, the means by which snow might be removed from the streets and put out of the way. The most natural thing is to dump it into the docks. But Mr. Commissioner Blunt complains that this practice has already filled some of the slips several feet above their usual water level. He protests that, if such a course is persisted in, our water front will be almost ruined. The earthy deposit of the streets goes into the docks with the snow, and this is only one of sundry serious evils now perceptible in their influence on the shoaling of the harbor. When we consider what a vast amount of waste is daily swept into the water from the busy and wasteful City, we can understand how small a portion of this refuse ever reaches the sea, but is deposited in the harbor. The estimate that two hundred tons of ashes are daily thrown overboard from vessels afloat may be a large one; but it is certain that the amount thus disposed of, difficult as it is to calculate, must really be very large. The condition of the harbor does show, beyond all possibility of contradiction, that the danger to navigation, from this cause has increased, and will continue to increase, unless prevented by the rigid enforcement of laws designed to accomplish that end.

We have always congratulated ourselves on the fact that a noble bay and two rivers combined to give this great City good facilities for sewerage, drainage, perfect ventilation, and all the admirable conditions which a habitation on a high island must enjoy. But if we cannot sweep the City's refuse into the rivers or bay on either hand, our position is not so favorable as it would be if we had one long frontier to the landward. It is very clear that the waters about us must not be used for any scavengering purpose. Until we learn to economize the material which we are now so anxious to get rid of, we shall be put to it to find place for its bestowal. In European countries, notably France, nothing is considered as "refuse," because nothing is refused. Bones, ashes, shreds, old metal, and the multifarious masses that are every day cast out as worthless in our estimation, are utilized and made once more productive. It cannot be expected that we, with our prodigal resources and small need for practicing rigid economy, should know how to save and use our "refuse." But it is very likely that we shall gradually come to some better understanding of our present waste and extravagance. The problem is how to compel people to live up to existing regulations. The bill to stop throwing ashes into the harbor, now before the Legislature, is one step in the right direction; and something must be done to prevent the filling up of the slips along the water front. It is the testimony of all intelligent ship-masters, familiar with the characteristics of our harbor, that it has materially changed for the worse within twenty years. The condition of things, as presented by commercial men, is alarming; and unless stringent measures are adopted to prevent it, we shall, by and by, be compelled to acknowledge that this world-famous harbor has been ruined by carelessness.

OLD PLATE.

That must have been a King of Spain greatly superior to many subsequent monarchs of his miserable country, who, enumerating some of the best things in the world, said, "Old wine to drink, old wood to burn, and old friends to converse with." Were we to seek accessories to the picture which, more especially in this nipping weather, his Iberian Majesty's triplet suggests, a foremost place should be given to old plate. The cheeriest of moral philosophers prescribed to a lady of Gummidgean tendencies rooms with a south aspect, blazing fires, and plenty of Sévres and Dresden china. There is a cheerfulness about beautiful old plate, just as there is about china, and there is generally even more interesting associations connected with it.

Prior to the revolution, there was a great quantity of fine old plate in this country; but civil wars are apt to be terribly fatal to the goldsmith's art, and a vast deal of our fine plate went to sustain "the good cause," just as it did in England in the previous century, when most of the colleges of Oxford, and half the nobility and gentry, sent their noble old bowls and salvers to the melting pot. The French revolution also "played ducks and drakes" with the great collections of the nobility, who were only able to save their jewels, on which many of them lived for years. These jewels became, in fact, a main source of the great wealth of certain opulent business men in London, who bought the treasures on ridiculously low terms from those whose plight was far too sorry to admit of their making advantageous conditions. In this way Rundell & Bridge, famous silversmiths and crown jewelers, gained a vast sum; and the prodigious wealth of Mr. Thellusson, who made the celebrated will in which he directed that his property should accumulate until the coming of age of his great-grandson, unborn, received a great accession. Some very romantic incidents occurred in connection with old plate during our own civil war. In one case—that of a noted South Carolina family—it was "buried darkly at dead of night" by mother and daughter, for the sons were away fighting. The ladies, to save their property from confiscation, had hurried home to find themselves the only white people on their plantation. They could not feel sure of the fidelity of the negroes who remained on the property, and so had to conceal the heirlooms themselves, in an agony all the time lest they should be discovered. The deed was satisfactorily done, but the daughter, who did the digging, although by no means a nervous young lady, twice nearly fainted. It may readily be imagined that plate which has undergone such vicissitudes becomes regarded by its possessors as something more than old spoons and forks.

In New-York there are a good many handsome specimens of old Dutch plate, and there is also to be found here and there, more especially in New-England, among the descendants of those who date from "the old colonial time," some genuine old plate of distinctly American manufacture, and very solid and shapely it is. During the last five years a great change has come over the mind of plate-buyers here. From despising old plate, they have grown greatly to prize it, and have learned to appreciate the superior beauty of its designs. In England the taste for plate of certain periods has assumed the character of a mania such as the Dutch once had for tulips, and there is scarcely a limit to the price which collectors will not give for a fine specimen of the reign of Queen Anne. The fondness for plate seems to have arisen very early among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors. An appraisement made of the goods of Thomas Kebeel, sergeant at law, in 1500, gives the idea that persons of his position must have had enormous quantities of plate. The inventory contains many pieces of over one hundred, and some over two hundred, ounces. One or two bits are of pure gold, and a great deal is silver gilt. Most of that gilt is valued at from seventy-five to eighty cents, and the price of other things in the inventory is in curious contrast with the price of the plate, and serves to show how large an amount of idle capital this plate represented. Twenty-seven bullocks at 7s. a piece; a couple of oxen at £1 3s. 4d.; eighteen cows at 8s. a piece; a gray trotting gelding at £1; a black ambling hobby at £1 6s. 8d.; 379 fleeces of wool, 4d. each; wheat, 3s. 4d. a quarter, and malt the same.

According to Rapin, the Saxons were addicted to drink, and used such immense cups that King Edgar, to check this evil habit, ordered certain marks to be made in their cups, at a given height, above which they were forbidden to fill, under a severe penalty. These were called peg tankards, and a peg tankard is nowadays a great treasure. A peg tankard had on the inside a row of eight pegs, one above another from top to bottom. It was a noble piece of plate, and ordinarily held two quarts, so that there was a gill of ale between each peg. The law was that every person who drank was to empty the space between pin and pin, so that the pins were so many measures to make the company all drink alike. "This," says an authority, "was a contrivance for merriment, and a pretty sure method of making all the company drunk, especially if it be considered that the rule was that whoever drank short of his pin, or beyond it, was obliged to drink again or even so deep as the next pin." Consequently, in Archbishop Anselm's canons, laid down at the Council of London, A. D. 1102, priests are forbidden to drink to pegs."

The expression to take him down a peg has its origin in this custom, meaning to abate a man just as the liquor is abated. At Braintree, in Essex, England, from which one of the earliest New-England towns takes its name, customs which sprang from peg tankards lingered even into the present century. Topers partaking of ale divided it into three draughts—"neckum, sinkum, squankum"—the word swank being defined in Bailey's Dictionary as "that remainder of liquor at the bottom of a tankard which is just sufficient for one draught, which it is not accounted good manners to divide, and, according to the quantity, is called a large or a little swank."

We hope that there will be exhibited at Philadelphia next year a fine show of old and new plate. Some of the patterns of old American plate will put many of the modern Brummagem patterns to shame. With all this influx of silver coming from Nevada, plate is likely to increase and multiply among us; and by all means let it be exquisite in shape and workmanship. The exhibition might do much to improve the national taste in this direction.

ARCADIAN MANNERS.

A very interesting case, and one showing in a strong light the necessity for the formation in all parts of the country of societies similar to the one recently formed here for the prevention of cruelty to children, was on trial a few days since in a county court in a Western State. A brutal farmer was charged with grossly maltreating and overworking an orphan boy only twelve years of age. The neighbors who brought the allegations against the farmer asserted that the cruelties extended over a period of three years; and that, during the present Winter, the ill-fed and thinly-clad child had served as a cow-herd, remaining out of doors from early morning until late at night, and that his hands, arms, face, and lower limbs had several times been dreadfully frozen. He had always been denied the articles of food on which the family of his harsh employer subsisted, and had been fed on corn-bread and mush. When he was unfortunate enough to sleep as late as sunrise in Winter, the farmer punished him by dragging him to the pump, and deluging his half-paralyzed body with cold water. Once or twice the child strayed to the houses of the neighbors in search of food, warmth, and rest; but on every such occasion he was pursued, recaptured, and desperately beaten. One day the boy was unable to manage the cattle confided to his care, as his limbs were frozen, and he could not walk, but staggered about like a drunken man; and while he was in this condition the farmer mounted his horse, and hastening to the pasture, beat the child with his horsewhip until he was senseless. At this point the neighbors interfered, took the boy forcibly from his master, and caused the latter to be arrested. He has been held for trial at the Circuit Court, and as the neighbors are thoroughly incensed toward him, he may have to remain without bail and in confinement until April.

There are, it is true, orphan asylums in nearly every State in the Union; and perhaps the wretched boy whose miseries are detailed above, might have found refuge from his persecutor in such an institution. But he probably did not know of its existence, and had been beaten and starved into such servility that he would have died sooner than have dared to appeal to legal officers for help, even had he known how to do so. The rustic neighbors, too, whose vision extended but little beyond the boundaries of their own township, doubtless had very indefinite ideas of their duty to society and the much-abused child, and we have seen that it was only at the end of three years that they could persuade themselves to interfere. A State or county society with chartered power, and with able officers and publications to make its influence general, would have been a healthy check upon the evil actions of the farmer who treated a human being as he would have scorned to treat his cattle or swine. And we believe that the officers of such societies would be able to show in their published statistics that instances of shocking and continuous cruelty to children are far more numerous in the rural districts than in the large cities.

Thousands of parentless or deserted boys and girls are annually "bound out" to farmers in the back country. This binding out implies a fixed term of service dependent upon certain conditions, namely, that the farmer shall furnish the servant with clothes, food, possibly with some kind of primitive schooling, and shall give the youth or maid, at the expiration of the term agreed on, a small sum of money to start with in independent life. The term of service usually lasts until the parties bound out attain their majority. The temptation on the part of men or women of rude education or harsh and cruel temperaments, to reduce these hapless apprentices to a condition of absolute serfdom, and to render them miserable by inflicting upon them indignities and privations, is very great, and examples of a ready yielding to this temptation are so conspicuous in the rural life of New-England, that the type of the "bound-out" person has been firmly engrafted in the literature of that region, and a sorrowful and pathetic figure it is. A steady battle with a reluctant and ungenerous soil, and the many adversities connected with agriculture as a means of gaining a livelihood in regions where but five months of the year can be devoted to the culture of the earth, have often been urged as the reasons for the existence in New-England of some very unlovely, not to say stingy and brutal, specimens of rural character, and for the many tyrannies practiced upon unfortunates "bound out." But it appears that the same tyranny crops out on the prairies of the fertile West; and one cannot help believing that so long as rural employers, who are necessarily somewhat remote from observation, know that no special society or guardian has power to interfere between them and the children whom they employ on their own terms, there will be a vast number of cases of injustice and flagrant cruelty which will never be exposed to the reprobation they merit. It is a noticeable fact that as soon as one such shocking case of maltreatment as that of which the Western farmer is guilty comes to the light, the attention of the public is speedily invited to the recital of numerous others in the same neighborhood. If those children who are ill-treated could all speak at once, the "country" districts would resound with scandal.

LOUISIANA AFFAIRS.

NO FURTHER PROGRESS IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPROMISE—DEPARTURE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

By Telegraph from Our Special Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Feb. 9.—This morning the Congressional Committee of Inquiry left New-Orleans for Washington. Messrs. Leonard, Jefferie, and other prominent Conservatives, who have advocated the compromise movement, urgently requested them to stay here one day longer, assuring them that by to-morrow some definite action regarding the adjustment would be taken by the Democratic caucus. It was desired that the committee remain to give their sanction, if possible, to the plan agreed upon. Mr. Hoar and his associates positively refused to stay, however. A committee of Conservative members waited on them and submitted the compromise resolution which was reported to the caucus at a late hour last night. The propositions contained in the resolution do not differ materially from those already published. Kellogg is to be recognized as the *de facto* Governor, and the Democrats are to be allowed to reseat their ejected members and control the organization of the House. The committee declared that they were authorized to state that a majority of their associates would agree to a compromise, and go into the Legislature on these terms. The resolution was taken by Mr. Wheeler, of the Congressional Committee, who promised that he would lay it before the full committee of seven upon his arrival in Washington, and that he would telegraph whatever conclusion they might reach regarding it. So the matter rests for the present.

Many prominent politicians here still hope that the existing difficulties will be adjusted without Congressional interference. Now that the Congressional Committee has left New-Orleans, however, there is no assurance that the Radical members who were counted in by the Returning Board will give up their seats or agree to any form of compromise. It is certain that Kellogg cannot control them, and Marshal Packard is not in favor of an adjustment upon the terms proposed.

Business was transacted as usual to-day. No attempt was made to celebrate Mardi Gras.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED FOR OPINION'S SAKE.

New-Orleans, La., Feb. 9.—Gen. Sheridan in response to a note of Hon. George F. Hoar, Chairman of the Congressional Investigating Committee, says: "In respect to the inquiries of members of the Congressional Committee as to the number of persons killed and wounded in this State since 1866, on account of their political opinion, I have to state that the number reported to date is as follows: Killed, 2,141; wounded, 2,115. Total, 4,256."

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

There will be two performances of English opera at the Academy of Music to-day. This afternoon a matinée recital of "Maritana"—the first and only representation Wallace's delightful work will have had this season—may be attended. To-night "The Talisman," Balfe's last achievement, and the novelty of the musical year, is to have its earliest hearing in the United States. Both entertainments merit to attract, and will doubtless do so, large audiences.

A CONSERVATORY CONCERT.

A concert will this evening be given under the auspices of the New-York Conservatory of Music, at Steinway Hall. It is to be the first of a series of recitals intended, if we mistake not, to bring the advanced pupils of the institution before the public.

FIFTH AVENUE AND A PLASTER COVERING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see by the proceedings of the Legislature at Albany that Mr. Seward introduced a bill on the 2d inst., asking it to grant certain parties the right to spread a poultice over Fifth avenue, from Washington square to Ninetieth street at a cost to the people of $6 per square yard, and that the City shall remove the existing pavement and prepare a road-bed or foundation for the poultice. If this bill means the using of any composition of asphalt or cement heretofore used as a surface covering of our streets, it would be a fraud and outrage upon the people of this City. It would render the avenue from Thirty-third street to Thirty-eighth street impassable for horses and vehicles in wet and freezing weather, and virtually shut off all travel over that part of the avenue for months every year. Cover a block with this composition where there is a small descent, and it will be found that horses will go over as often on their backs as on their feet. This scheme as it crops out would cost the City over a million of dollars for the plaster, and about half a million of dollars to prepare the avenue for the poultice.

For any plaster pavement heretofore used in the City $3 a square yard is an extravagant price. It is true that names of a few good men are among the memorialists, but had these gentlemen been aware that a part of the avenue was to be rendered impassable, or that the plaster was to be put down at more than twice its value, I doubt if the name of a single tax-payer could have been obtained. No one has reason to complain of the pavement on the avenue for the last year. It has been in good condition and repair. No substance or material has been found to stand the wear and abrasion on our main streets except blue stone and granite. Every other material used has proved a failure and a downright fraud upon the tax-payers.

If the sample of plaster on the avenue, opposite the Worth monument, is a specimen of what we are to have, I assert that it will not last three months, without repair. That sample has been nursed day and night since it was put down. I cannot learn that the property-owners on or off Fifth avenue are urging the passage of this bill, and when its objects are understood it will be condemned at once.

I am a property-owner upon Fifth avenue and other streets of the City, and I pray that this scheme may not be forced upon the tax-payers of this City, who are already taxed beyond their ability to pay.

Let the parties working this scheme come to the front, and then we shall see if they are the kind of men who labor in the interest of the City and its people.

JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
Fifth avenue and Forty-fourth street.

New-York, Monday, Feb. 8, 1875.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT IN MAINE.

Augusta, Me., Feb. 9.—The Senate to-day failed, by a vote of 15 to 15, to pass the bill substituting imprisonment for life for the death penalty, and its defeat is considered certain. The Committee on the Judiciary agree to report a bill abolishing imprisonment for debt.

ALBANY.

THE LEGISLATIVE RECEPTION OF MR. BRYANT.

HE IS PRESENTED IN THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY—SPEECHES OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AND THE SPEAKER—REPLIES O FMR. BRYANT.

ALBANY, Feb. 9.—The Legislature did very little work to-day, as the Gubernatorial reception to William Cullen Bryant last evening appears to have unsettled their minds for the present, and the Senate and Assembly Chambers were the theatres of gala proceedings consequent on the legislative reception tendered to the veteran poet by both bodies. The ceremonial in the upper house was not of so marked or formal a character as that in the Assembly; and though it was first in order by an hour, taking place at noon precisely, it was not by any means so largely attended by spectators. The ladies' gallery in the House, as well as the lobby and a large number of the seats of members, were occupied by ladies, and the liveliest interest was manifested in the proceedings.

THE SENATE RECEPTION.

The transaction of unimportant business occupied the time of the Senate up to 11:55, when Senators Robertson, Wood, and Johnson proceeded to the Executive chamber, where Mr. Bryant was awaiting them. During their absence a large and handsome bouquet, a present from Gov. Tilden, was brought in and placed upon the President's desk. The audience was not large, but that was only because the accommodations of the Senate Chamber are very limited, as the room was crowded to its utmost capacity, both inside and outside the bar. Of those who were present the great majority were ladies. Mr. Bryant, upon entering the room, was complimented by the rising of every person present, and was escorted by the committee to a seat on the right hand of Lieut. Gov. Dorsheimer, with whom he cordially shook hands and conversed a moment. The latter gentleman then delivered the following address of welcome:

SENATORS: You have sought for this opportunity to pay a signal tribute of respect to one of your fellow-citizens. Honors like this have hitherto been reserved for those who have risen to eminence in the public service, nor do I recall an instance in the history of any State, where our language is spoken, where they have been conferred upon a man of letters. But, henceforth, it will be known that New-York, recognizing that States are governed not by statntes alone, and still less by the sword, gives her highest honors to the poet as well as the law-giver and the soldier. I need not recall to you the career of your guest. Every American knows the incidents of that long and honorable life. Still less need I impress upon you the merits of his writings. You remember the glowing words with which, in his youth, he taught the love of nature and the Christian's faith. You have all seen him seated among the lengthening shadows of evening and heard him repeat in English as pure as the English of Addison and Goldsmith, Homer's undying song. I know that I utter your heartfelt wishes when I express the hope that the blessings which have been so abundantly given to him may be continued, and that his life may still be spared to the country whose institutions he has defended, whose liberties he has widened, whose glories he has increased. Senators, I present to you William Cullen Bryant.

To these words Mr. Bryant thus replied:

MR. DORSHEIMER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE: You will pardon me if, on rising to say a few words in acknowledgment of the honor conferred upon me, I find myself somewhat embarrassed, and will no doubt pardon me on account of the novelty of the occasion. There is a little story, a story some two thousand years old, recorded originally in Greek, I believe, for the Greeks had their jest-books as well as the English, in which it is related that a man lost his little child, and made a funeral. A considerable concourse came together of his friends and acquaintances, and as he appeared before them he made an apology for the smallness of the infant that was brought out, lamenting that he had nothing to show them for the purpose of the funeral solemnities of the occasion except the corpse of the little child. I find myself in a similar condition. I see before me the representatives of the different portions of our great, powerful, and populous State. I see men who come from our rich and beautiful valleys, from the grand and picturesque mountain regions of the north of the State, from the banks of our glorious rivers, from the borders of our immense lakes, from populous towns and pleasant villages; towns that are the seats of trade and industry; cities noisy with the bustle of business and commerce, or resounding with the clash of looms, or the blows of ponderous hammers in our manufacturing establishments. You come, gentlemen, as representatives of the arts, of the wealth, and the industry of this great State. On my part, I have nothing to offset against this great array except what you see before you, and that is an object certainly disproportionately small compared with this imposing ceremony. I have nothing to say, therefore, except to return my thanks for the great honor you have done me, and to add my wishes for your future career. My wish is that this session may prove honorable to yourselves and useful to the community; that it may be closed with credit, and that it may be long remembered for the service it has done and the benefit it has conferred on the State to which you belong.

The delivery of Mr. Bryant's response virtually ended the ceremony, but before proceeding to the Assembly Chamber, Mr. Bryant was informally presented to the Senators and several of the ladies present.

THE ASSEMBLY RECEPTION.

Precisely at 1 o'clock the House Special Committee on Reception and Escort, consisting of Messrs. Prince and Seward, Republicans, and Sherman, T. Cooper Campbell, and Frend, met Mr. Bryant in the Executive Chamber, and escorted him to the Assembly Chamber, the members rising from their seats as he passed up the aisle toward the Speaker's chair. Mr. Bryant and the committee halted in front of the Clerk's desk, on the floor of the House, and Speaker McGuire introduced him by saying:

Mr. Bryant, the people of the State of New-York, through their representatives here assembled, have instructed me to welcome you in their name to their Capitol, and extend to you during your sojourn in this city as the guest of his Excellency, the Governor, the privileges of the floor. I need not assure you that it is a pleasure to perform this agreeable duty. Your long and distinguished services as a journalist, your exalted patriotism in public, and unblemished purity in private, life, your world-wide fame as an author and poet, all combine in a pre-eminent degree to the popular demand of an expression of your cordial recognition and grateful appreciation felt by the people of this State. To all classes of society, in whatever calling, profession, or vocation, whether the aspiring politician or the mature statesman, the child of genius or the devotee of letters, your name and services are as familiar as household words. Many of us who have crossed and are crossing the meridian line of life remember you as one of the foremost of journalists—one from whom we drew much of our political inspiration when principles were the shibboleths of party warfare; when finance, tariff, banks, distribution of the public lands, and kindred questions were the all-absorbing topics for governmental action. We remember you as the fearless denouncer of wrong and official delinquency, the uncompromising foe of all schemes of jobbing and plunder, the ardent friend of progress and reform, the able advocate for the maintenance of those principles underlying our fabric of government, and a watchful sentinel to sound the alarm whenever those principles were violated, or the citadel of civil liberty was invaded. We remember you as a coadjutor of and co-worker with the band of men of the past generation, the most gifted, pure, and patriotic that this or any other State produced, and to-day we look upon you as the last surviving representative of that bright and brilliant galaxy of statesmen who ignored self, and labored only for the welfare, prosperity, and advancement of the interests of a common country. And how peculiarly appropriate that you should again visit this chamber, rendered classic by the eloquence of your early friends and associates, and once more view the place from which they started on the high road to fame, usefulness, and power. Though their seats, as to them, are vacant, and their voices are hushed in death, their works live after them, and their memories speak to you more eloquently than any words of mine. Your devotion for half a century to constitutional government, to the promotion of the interests of your country, to ennobling and dignifying labor, to the exposure of corruption and denunciation of usurpation, have, in the hearts of the people, raised a monument more enduring than brass, more lasting than marble, and when this granite building shall have crumbled to dust, and the monumental pile has gone to demolition or decay, the name of William Cullen Bryant will stand in ineffaceable letters of gold upon the pages of our history, as the fearless advocate of right, and the unflinching foe of wrong, one who, while teaching his fellow-men their political duties, found time to adorn the literature of this country, which not only shed a lustre upon the State and nation, but commands the homage and compels the admiration of all English-speaking people. From the calm and more peaceful study of the scholar and the poet comes your greatest renown—a renown which is imperishable and indestructible, increasing and brightening as the ages roll on. From that study has proceeded all that is elevating in thought, pure in style, and elegant and classic in diction. In your political teachings, as well as in your scholarly attainments, in your long and useful life, unsullied in name and unspotted in reputation, the people of this State take great pride, and have deputed me, as the presiding officer of this body, to convey to you an expression of their respect and esteem.

Venerable man, journalist, sage, author, statesman, and poet welcome, thrice welcome to this hall to receive the homage tendered by a great and sovereign people, and an assurance from them that

"When you are sent to rest,
You'll sleep by all your country's wishes blest."

I now have the honor to introduce to the Assembly Mr. William Cullen Bryant.

At the conclusion of the applause which followed the Speaker's address Mr. Bryant ascended to the Speaker's chair, and responded in the following words:

MR. SPEAKER AND GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY: I cannot take to myself the flattering words which have been uttered by the presiding offices of this Assembly. It would be the utmost stretch of self-adulation to do so. You will allow me, therefore, gentlemen, to put a great deal of what has been said, as well as a great deal of the honor of this reception, to the credit of old age. Old age, my friends, is a rarity, and rarity, you know, scarcity, is an element of value. Things that are not useful are often rated at a high value merely on account of the circumstance that they are rarely to be met with. If pebbles were as scarce as diamonds, pebbles would no longer be picked up to throw at dogs, but would be sought out eagerly by the mineralogists, would be reposited in cabinets, and would be gazed at with admiration. I therefore find it proper, and no other than proper, that I should divide the greater part of this honor with those who are my coevals, the remnants of a generation that have passed away, overlooking the flood waters in which they must themselves soon sink and be submerged. I can, therefore, only return my best acknowledgments, my sincere thanks, for this honor, both in their name and in my own, adding my best wishes—my wishes that the deliberations of this Assembly may ever be wise, their conclusions just and honest, that no desire for self-aggrandizement or for profit may ever interfere to taint your proceedings, and that the labors of this Assembly, performed in this session, may be hereafter recorded as an honor to them and to the great State which they represent.

Mr. Bryant's remarks were received with applause, and at their conclusion a recess was taken, during which the members paid their respects on the floor of the House to their guest. As soon as these formalities were ended the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

THE SENATE—BILLS INTRODUCED—THE LONG ISLAND DRAINAGE ACT REPEALED.

The chief matter of interest in the proceedings of the Senate to-day was not of a legislative character, as the time fixed for the reception of Mr. Bryant allowed only a brief hour to elapse between the call to order and the ushering of the legislative guest into the Senate Chamber. In that preliminary hour, however, several bills were passed, of which the most important was the one repealing the Long Island Drainage act of 1868, and consequently authorizing the repayment of $25,000 to the Marshland Company. Of the bills introduced the most prominent were Senator Laning's and Senator Middleton's. The former is intended to allow lake and river navigation companies to extend their charters, and the latter gives the Superintendent of the Insurance Department the power to change the corporate name of any insurance company whenever he is satisfied that the change will not be detrimental to the interests of the public, and upon the application of the President and a majority of the Directors of the company concerned.

A set of resolutions were also presented from the Chamber of Commerce, asking for the improvement of the main canals, and the appointment of a commission to consider the question of what disposition ought to be made of the lateral canals.

THE ASSEMBLY—DEBATE ON THE BILL FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

The feature of the little business transacted in the House to-day was the debate in Committee of the Whole under special order of the "Bill relating to Children," introduced by Mr. Alvo d. Quite a discussion ensued on this measure, and it was opposed by Messrs. McGowan, Costigan, Brogan, Waehne, and Dessar, of New-York. Messrs. Alvord, of Onondaga, Seward, and T. Cooper Campbell, of New York, supported it. Mr. McGowan dealt purely with the legal bearings of the bill, maintaining that it sought to provide remedies which already existed on the statute books, and that its objects were fully covered, and the bill therefore unnecessary. Mr. Dessar opposed the bill on broad and general grounds, claiming that the law should be very careful in its infringement on the rights of parents in dealing with their children. He held that the words "ill-treated" and "neglected" were too vague and broad in their terms, and would confer on the society undertaking the enforcement of the law vast and almost limitless powers. In the hands of unscrupulous men it could be made a medium of great oppression. It was aimed chiefly at the poorer classes, whose children could, under its workings, be taken from them on a mere pretext, and this was manifestly unjust, as the poor loved their offspring as sincerely and as fervently as the wealthy. The courts are now clothed with ample powers for the protection of the children of all classes, and he was opposed to the creation of corporations which might usurp the functions of the legal tribunals. He closed by announcing his intention of introducing a bill amendatory of the law in respect to neglect and ill-treatment of children.

Mr. Alvord argued that there was nothing novel in the bill or its provisions, and that it was in every essential particular a humane measure designed to meet a great and growing evil.

Mr. Costigan held that the powers sought to be conferred by the bill were in derogation of the common law, and that the public viewed with alarm any law which threatened to dissolve, or might dissolve, the relation of the parent to the child because of the temporary neglect of the parent.

Mr. Seward maintained that this bill only proposed to apply to children the provisions of the writ of habeas corpus, which historians, lawyers, and poets alike had united in designating as the palladium of our liberties.

The bill was finally made the special order for consideration on Thursday next, when a cognate measure providing for the incorporation of societies for the prevention of cruelty to children will probably be called up for consideration also.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE HUDSON.

Mr. Braman, of Albany, introduced a bill for the appropriation of $50,000 for the improvement of the Hudson River between Troy and Coxsackie. It provides that the work shall be done under the supervision of a board to consist of the State Engineer and Surveyor, Alfred Van Santvoord, Samuel Schuyler, Alfred Mosher, and C. W. Farnham, who shall give bonds in the sum of $50,000 each for the faithful performance of the work. It also provides that the Controller shall not be required to pay any money on account thereof until the work is completed.

THE SAVINGS BANK BILL.

The Joint Committee on Banking of both Houses gave a hearing this afternoon to parties interested in the general bills for the organization of savings banks and the administration of their affairs, which are now pending before the Legislature. The large number of bank officials who were in attendance from widely-separated localities abundantly testified to the deep interest which is felt in the subject. Among the speakers were Henry H. Martin, of the Albany Savings Bank; Mr. White, one of the Trustees of the Port Chester Savings Bank; A. C. Miller, of the Savings Bank of Utica; Mr. Russell, President of the Troy Savings Bank, and Isaac H. Vrooman, one of the Savings Bank Examiners. There were also present, among others, Mr. Brown, of the Bowery Savings Bank; Seymour A. Bunce, of the Citizens' Savings Bank, of New-York City; G. H. Mumford, of the Rochester Savings Bank; E. C. Sprague, attorney of the Erie County Savings Bank, and D. C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Banking Department. The chief subject of discussion was the bill of Senator Wood, which was printed in Sunday's TIMES. The objections which were made to it went chiefly to matters of detail and administration, and Mr. Wood is inclined to think that, with even slighter modifications than he had before supposed would be necessary, his bill can become a law. The bill which Mr. Prince introduced in the Assembly was also discussed, and it found favor with a great many because its provisions are so nearly like the charters which have already been given to existing savings banks. The subject is a most important and complex one, and of course no final result could be reached at the meeting of a single afternoon.

MEETING OF THE UNITED ORDER OF AMERICAN MECHANICS.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The United Order of American Mechanics of this State, met here to-day. The receipts of the various Councils in the State, during the past six months, are reported at $20,511 11, and the disbursements, for the relief of sick and distressed members, are upward of $5,000. The present property of the Councils is valued at $43,965 49, and the present membership is 7,079. State Councilor John Messing, owing to business engagements, was compelled to resign, and Capt. H. O. Nichols, of American Ensign Council, No. 83, of Catskill, was unanimously elected to fill the unexpired term.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY AND LIFE.

TWO CHILDREN SUFFOCATED IN TENTH AVENUE—AN OIL STORE BURNED IN ANN STREET—A DWELLING AND STORE IN EIGHTH AVENUE—A CLOTH FACTORY IN BROOKLYN—TOTAL LOSS, $60,000.

A fire occurred at an early hour yesterday morning on the ground floor of the three-story brick tenement-house No. 763 Tenth avenue, which resulted in the death of two children and the serious injury of their father. The floor on which the fire originated was occupied by Lewis Leavy as a tailor shop, while the apartments in the rear of the store were occupied by the family as a residence. It consisted of Leavy, his wife, and three children—Minnie, aged ten; Augusta, aged seven, and an infant less than a year old. Leavy, his wife, and the infant occupied one bed, and the two girls slept in another bed in the same room. The fire, which is supposed to have originated from the woodwork igniting from an overheated stove in the store, broke out shortly before 4 o'clock, when all the families living in the house were asleep, and spread with great rapidity. When Mr. Leavy was awakened his apartments were filled with smoke. He aroused his wife and they succeeded in making their escape, with the infant, in their night-clothes. Finding that his two daughters had not followed him, Mr. Leavy rushed back into the store to rescue them, fighting his way through the smoke and flames. When he reached the doorway leading to the back room in which they were he fell exhausted on the threshold, and would doubtless have been burned to death but for the courageous conduct of several policemen and firemen, who rushed into the store and dragged him out into the street. He was taken to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station, where it was found that he was very seriously burned on his head, face, and neck. After receiving surgical attention he was removed in an ambulance to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital. In the meantime the firemen had been apprised by the mother that the two children were still in the building. Although it was almost impossible that they could be living, a volunteer party of firemen, headed by Foreman Williams, of Hook and Ladder No. 4, entered the burning building and risked their lives to rescue them. Making their way into the room in the rear of the store, the children were found in bed locked in each other's arms, and were removed to the open air. They were dead, having been suffocated by the smoke before the fire reached them. Their bodies, which were not much burned, were taken to the station-house. Subsequently Coroner Woltman was notified and the bodies of the children were removed to the Morgue. A jury was impaneled, and the inquest in the case was set down for next week. The upper portion of the building was occupied by the family of James McCann, who had a narrow escape from death. The lower floor of the building was completely enveloped in flames before they were aroused, and they found it very difficult to make their escape into the street, by which time the fire and firemen they were all rescued without accident. They were compelled to brave the terribly inclement weather, poorly protected from the intense cold by their night clothes, and a great deal of suffering ensued in consequence. The firemen and Police also suffered severely from the cold.

The loss of Mr. Leavy in stock, fixtures, &c., is estimated at $2,000; insured for $1,300. The basement of the building was occupied by Albert Broas, upholsterer, loss $400; no insurance. The second floor was unoccupied. The third floor was occupied James McCann, loss on furniture, &c., $200; no insurance.

Shortly after 8 o'clock last evening Patrolman Van Cott, of the Second Precinct, discovered a fire on the first floor of the three-story and attic brick building No. 74 Ann street, occupied by J. S. Sandford, manufacturer of machinery oils. An alarm was quickly given and promptly responded to by the Fire Department, but owing to the combustible nature of the contents of the building, the flames spread with such rapidity that it was deemed prudent by the officer in charge to telegraph a second alarm. Great difficulty was experienced in getting a proper supply of water, as a number of the hydrants in the vicinity of the fire were frozen and they had to be thawed out before they could be opened and a flow of water obtained. The fire was extinguished before the reserve engines had been called into requisition. Sandford's loss is estimated at $2,000. The second floor is occupied by John McDonald as a carpenter shop; loss $1,000. The third floor is occupied as a paper box factory by Conrad Schlingelhoff; damage $1,000. The building is owned by the Reformed Dutch Church, and is damaged to the extent of $3,000. The insurances and origin of the fire cannot be ascertained.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out on the third floor of the building No. 335 Eighth avenue, occupied by George Smith as a photograph gallery. Damage, $2,000; no insurance. The second floor is occupied as a dwelling by William H. Lewis. Loss, $100; no insurance. The first floor is occupied by James Amos, dealer in hair goods. Damage by water, $1,000. The building is owned by Mrs. Katzki, and is damaged to the extent of $2,000; insured. The fire extended to the roof of No. 333, adjoining, the third floor of which is occupied by Mrs. F. Appleton as a dwelling; damaged by water, $100; insured; and also to No. 337, occupied by Simon Isaacs and William S. Smith as a dwelling; loss by fire and water, $1,000. The buildings are owned by Newman Stich, and are damaged to the extent of $1,000. The cause of the fire could not be ascertained.

At 4:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the basement of the four-story brownstone building, known as Masonic Hall, Nos. 114 and 116 East Thirteenth street, occupied as a dining-saloon by Louis Rosenberg, caused by the woodwork taking fire from the heater. Damage, $300; fully insured.

About 9:30 o'clock last night a fire occurred in the hat and fur store of Badt & Eskinsky, No. 422 Third avenue, originating in some unknown manner. The stock and fixtures, which were valued at $7,000, were entirely destroyed; insured for $2,000. The building was damaged to the extent of $300.

At 9:45 P. M. a fire occurred on the top floor of the two-story frame dwelling in Third avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-seventh street, owned and occupied by William F. Woodruff, caused by clothing taking fire from a grate. Damage $200; fully insured in the Westchester Company.

At 7:15 P. M. a fire occurred in the basement of the five-story brick building No. 86 First avenue, occupied by Randall S. Bestor, provision dealer, caused by sawdust taking fire while some of the employes were thawing out the water-pipe. Damage $50.

At 7 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the cellar of No. 1,495 Broadway, occupied by George Ruppel, caused by hot ashes being placed in a wooden box. Damage, $100; insured for $5,000.

At 7:30 A. M. yesterday a fire occurred in the one-story frame building at Ninety-sixth street and Tenth avenue, occupied by Andrew Henderson, as a blacksmith shop. Damage to building and contents, $1,200; no insurance.

At 4:30 P. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the five-story tenement-house No. 200 First avenue, owned by Richard Dalton. Damage, $50.

At 6:15 P. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the cooper shop of James Southard, in the basement of No. 29 Hudson street. Damage, $100.

At 7 o'clock last evening, a fire occurred on the third floor of the house No. 242 Canal street, occupied by McWilliams & White, painters. Damage to stock $5,000, and to building $500; insured.

IN WATER STREET, BROOKLYN—LOSS, $40,000.

About 9:30 o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the cellar of the gunny cloth factory situated on lots Nos. 254 and 256 Water street, Brooklyn. The factory was occupied by Mr. Samuel Furnival and owned by H. W. Green. The flames spread with great rapidity. When the fire was discovered over seventy girls were at work on the second floor of the factory. No intimation that the building was burning reached the workers on the second floor until a volume of smoke, rushing up through the stairway, cut off egress to the street by the ordinary method. Fortunately, an extension, reaching out from the rear of the building, and the roof of which was not more than six feet from the windows of the second story, presented an easy means of escape. Such, however, was the panic that seized upon the workgirls that some of them in their haste to escape by the windows received severe cuts and bruises. A few who were not so easily overcome by fright were rescued by ladders without injury. The utmost efforts of the firemen, who arrived promptly after the alarm of fire was sounded, were insufficient to save the building. It was completely gutted. Mr. Furnival estimates his loss on stock and machinery at $28,000. The loss on the building, which is two stories in height and constructed of brick, is about $12,000. All the loss is covered by insurance, but in what companies could not be ascertained. This building has been burned several times within the past five years. During the fire Bernard Gray, a fireman attached to No. 4 engine, fell from a ladder and had one of his legs broken. The fire is supposed to have been occasioned by the friction of the machinery in the building.

IN NEW JERSEY.

The residence of Rev. Charles Meyer, Pastor of the Third Reformed Church of New-Brunswick, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The fire originated from the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp.

At 11:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in an unfinished house on the corner of Magnolia avenue and Spring street, Elizabeth, and the flames communicated with a large French-roof house adjoining, belonging to John Crouthers. Both buildings were completely destroyed, the Fire Department being unable to render any assistance in consequence of the hydrants being frozen up. The fire originated from a small fire built by some well-diggers for the purpose of warming themselves. The loss is estimated at $6,000.

The Atlantic County (N. J.) Alms-house, at Smith's Landing, three miles below Absecom, was totally destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The loss is unknown. The building was partly insured. The house contained twenty inmates, all of whom were removed in safety.

FIRES ELSEWHERE.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning flames were seen issuing from the drying-room of the extensive tannery of Keen & Coalis, on North Front street, Philadelphia, Penn. The buildings, eight in number, extend back a distance of about 300 feet to the line of Cohocksink Creek, and immediately in the rear of the Northern Liberty Gas Works. Firemen were soon on the ground, but their efforts for a time were baffled by the plugs being frozen. The flames soon communicated to a bark-stack, in which were piled 600 cords of bark, which had cost the firm $20 per ton, and all of which at the present writing are destroyed. Besides this, there are about 600 tons more, which, if not destroyed by fire, are now so damaged as to be almost useless. Beyond the line of the Cohocksink Creek is a large brick building, 140 by 42. The lower floor is composed entirely of vats, while the upper floor is used as a rolling room. The building was considerably damaged by smoke, and the machinery on the upper floor was injured by water. The flames, invading the engine-room, have also greatly damaged the machinery therein. The firm are unable to estimate their loss at present. The fire is still going on, and it is evident that the entire 1,200 tons of bark will prove almost a total loss, and that about 200 sides of leather will be burned or damaged. The insurances amount to $48,500, in different companies, which will cover the loss. While proceeding to the fire, William Gibson, residing at No. 122 Queen street, and a member of Truck D, fell from the truck and broke his leg. William H. Wallace, residing at No. 2,114 Fairmount avenue, and a member of Truck A, was seriously injured about the head and body by falling timber.

At a fire last night at Gale's broom factory, in Petroleum street, near the Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia, Penn., fears were entertained that it would prove destructive, the building being situated in a small street, and surrounded by large warehouses, and the firemen finding difficulty in getting a supply of water owing to the frozen condition of some plugs.

The residence of J. L. Woods, at Lexington, Mass., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss on the building is $5,000, but in addition there were destroyed $12,000 in Government bonds, $600 in greenbacks, and a valuable collection of paintings.

A fire occurred Monday in the large four-story brick building on Exchange street, known as the Ramsey Block, Buffalo, N. Y., causing a damage of $25,000 to the building and stocks of goods owned by Warren Bros. and L. Marcus, wholesale clothiers, and J. Blocker, manufacturer.

The schooner W. C. Atwater, belonging to George Hotchkiss, of New-Haven, was burned off Long Wharf yesterday afternoon. The loss is not great, as the vessel was old. The vessel was formerly used in the coal trade.

SENATOR CARPENTER AT MILWAUKEE.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE SENATOR—A STIRRING SPEECH TO AN IMMENSE AUDIENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 9.—Senator Carpenter spoke at Music Hall to-night to an immense audience. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and at every point the Senator made the house fairly shook with applause. He said: We do not meet to mourn over defeat or to console disappointed candidates. In the great movement of the people toward the accomplishment of the mission as a nation accidents will happen; but let the dead past bury its dead. We live for the future. What is done is done. Let bygones be bygones. Move on the column. There are now questions that Republicans only can settle, and to their success harmony and unity are requisite. Woe to the man who seeks to stop the grand procession to excite sympathy for his private griefs. Who holds a particular office is of small moment compared with the importance of keeping the party united. I have come here this evening for two purposes: First, to return my thanks to the people of Milwaukee; and, second, to beseech my friends here and elsewhere in the State to smooth the wrinkled front and get into temper and into line for the next political campaign. The Senator then referred to his residence in Wisconsin and the kindness he had received at the hands of his fellow-citizens. He then referred to his defeat and said: It is not to complain that I refer to it, but to point out the future. The defeat may be attributed to two causes: First, we have a Washburn among us; and second, I had offended capital in defending the rights of the people. Mr. Washburn's friends had embarrassed the Republicans by securing pledges not to support Carpenter. These efforts were seconded by the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, because of my years of work in opposition to extortions and monopolies, and because I had delivered a number of addresses on the subject and sustained the Potter law. Had I written an argument in favor of corporations I might have received from them $10,000 and been re-elected. But I had offended them too deeply. It is a little discouraging to reflect that by standing by the rights of the people I not only incurred the enmity of the monopolists, but the farmers and their representatives became the instruments of the monopolists for my defeat. It was a defeat of the Republican Party, but not a Democratic victory. Mr. Cameron is not a Democrat. There is good reason to hope that, although Mr. Cameron has been a railroad attorney, and was the choice of the monopolists, the latter, also, will be mistaken in thinking it is their victory.

The Senator then referred at length to the speech of ex-Senator Doolittle, delivered in Madison last week, and gave that man a merciless lashing, Doolittle having engineered the fusion of Democrats and bolters. The Senator then said: My friends, in conclusion; let me appeal to you, especially you who have stood beside me beneath a storm of unparalleled detraction; you who have labored always for the success of the Republican cause; you who represent the life blood, living principles, muscle, hope, and energy of Republicanism, forget the personal disappointments involved in the late defeat and rally once more and always and everywhere to crush the heresies to which the Democratic Party are committed, to carry your flag into the storm of every battle. Do not scold, wrangle, and scowl. Do not lose confidence in the people, whose sober second thought is always right. Do not forget that amid all the reverses and mutations of human affairs God calmly sits on His throne; that truth will prevail over falsehood, and right vanquish wrong. Stand by the flag. Wrap the mantle of human liberty closer about you and close up the ranks. Cheer your comrades, and whoever is your leader may he keep step to the music of the Union, which is our asylum and citadel and the asylum and citadel of human rights.

THE TURF.

CLOSE OF THE SPRING MEETING OF THE SAVANNAH JOCKEY CLUB.

SAVANNAH Feb. 9.—The Spring meeting of the Savannah Jockey Club closed to-day. The weather was fine, and there was a fair attendance.

The first race was a hurdle handicap of two miles. Busy Bee, Midnight, and Captain Jack started. The race, which was a good one, was won by Busy Bee, with Captain Jack second. Time—4:02¾.

The second race was a free handicap; mile heats; three in five. Granger and Mildew started. The first heat was won by Mildew, and the three next and the race by Granger, who was hard pushed. Time—1:50½, 1:52½, 1:58, 1:55½.

The third and last race was a consolation prize for horses that had run, but not won, during the meeting; mile heats. Stampede, Lutetia H., Rutledge, and Red Jackson started, and Lutetia H. won in two straight heats, with Stampede second, taking the money for second horse. Time—1:51, 1:51½.

The meeting has been a very successful one. The Jacksonville (Fla.) Jockey Club open their meeting at Jacksonville on the 25th inst.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.

LEWES, Del., Feb. 9.—The steamer Mary, for Providence, struck on the Breakwater during the night and sunk to-day. The crew are safe, a portion of them being taken off by a steamer and the others reaching the stone-pile, whence efforts are being made to get them ashore.

GEN. CONCHA AT VILLA CLARA.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Captain General Concha arrived at Villa Clara yesterday.

STOCK EXCHANGE RULES.

AVERAGE SENTIMENT ON BOTH SIDES.

THE ADVANCED RATES OF COMMISSION—EVILS HITHERTO CONTENDED WITH—WHOM THE NEW RULES WILL SERVE AND WHOM THEY WILL INJURE—ACTION TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY.

A great deal has been written in relation to the advanced rates of commission which went into effect in the Stock Exchange, and the new rules have met with strenuous opposition from a large number of members of the Exchange, brokers for heavy speculators especially, the latter having threatened to withdraw their business unless the rates are reduced to the old standard. The formation of a new Exchange has even been talked of, and altogether the change has created considerable excitement on the street. Yesterday a TIMES reporter, for the purpose of getting at the merits of the discussion, called upon representatives of both sides, all of whom freely gave their views. Those friendly to the Governing Committee sustained their action by the following arguments:

One of the great evils that the Exchange has hitherto had to contend with was the fact that it was impossible to obtain from small dealers the names of their principals before the next morning. There was, therefore, nothing to prevent them from operating to any extent on their own responsibility, and when they failed, not being worth anything, the loss fell upon the brokers with whom they had had transactions. The case of Wright is a recent instance of this evil. To provide against it in future the three last clauses of the amended by-laws were devised. They read as follows:

Whenever a majority of the Committee on Admissions finds, on examining a suspended member, that he has been doing business in a reckless and unbusinesslike manner, his case will be reported to the Governing Committee, who, by a majority vote of the whole committee, shall declare him ineligible for readmission.

No member of the Exchange shall be allowed to take as partner any suspended member during the term or period of his suspension, or to form a partnership with any insolvent person.

All members of the Exchange must have some place where communications can be made and notices served.

To these no objection has been raised. The second great evil has been the fact that persons who had money enough to buy a put or call were enabled to go into the market and operate for or against it to any extent. The moment they failed to respond to their liabilities the loss fell not upon them, but upon one innocent man after another until a man was reached who was able to bear it. The Governing Committee in investigating Woodward's failure found that he had carried down with him twenty-two brokers, many of whom have not since been able to effect a settlement, and entailed the loss of $1,500,000 upon the board. Woodward went through bankruptcy proceedings. His seat was confiscated and sold for $4,500, a sum which, when divided among his creditors, left but a small margin of compensation for each.

Some of the large banks were doing a flourishing brokerage business for their country customers at one-sixteenth on condition that the balances should be left in the banks without interest. This is considered an unwarranted invasion of the rights of members of the Exchange, and to break it up the rate to banks and other institutions was raised to one-eighth, and brokers were forbidden to do business with them at a less rate, under penalty of ceasing to be members of the Exchange. The following is the section alluded to:

One-quarter of one per cent. on the par value of stocks, bonds, and other securities when the transaction is made for a regular investor; and one-eighth of one per cent. on the par value when the transaction is a speculative one; and no business shall be done at less than this latter rate for any persons or firms not members of the Exchange, or for any banking or other institution.

The object of placing the rate to non-members at so high a rate is to compel large speculators to purchase a membership in the board, or to form a partnership with some one who is a member, so that any transactions they may make may be subject to the rules of the Exchange; and, should they default, they may be closed out "under the rules." This is to avoid a repetition of the case of A. A. Sidoway, who, not being a member, was unable to compromise at one per cent. of his losses. In old times the large speculators had partnerships with members of the Exchange. They at one time made an attempt to secretly issue a number of watered shares of Hannibal and St. Joe. As soon as the Governing Committee heard of it they issued notices forbidding it. The speculators persisted, and refused to submit them to the offices of their customers for the purpose of signing transfers, but no one would receive the watered bonds. They then dissolved their connection with the Exchange, and have since been doing business at the rate of $20 per thousand shares of stock. At this low rate they have been enabled to keep the market so evenly matched that they have frozen out smaller speculators, and these latter have retired from the field in disgust. This involved a large loss of business to the members of the Exchange, which they hope to recover when the advanced rates shall have limited the power of the heavy speculators on the market, and there shall be consequent wider fluctuations. Another grievance in this connection is, that when these large speculators choose to default on their losses there is no way of recovering. The broker is the only one to look to, and he is generally irresponsible for the amounts involved, so that innocent men have to suffer to a greater or less extent. The advantages held out to becoming a member of the Exchange are contained in the following clause:

On all securities bought or sold for members of the Exchange the rate shall be one-sixteenth of one per cent. on the par value, except where one member merely buys or sells for another and substitutes his principal during the business-hours of the day of the transaction; in which case, the commission shall not be less than one-thirty-second of one per cent. on the par value.

The difference between these new rates and the old rates is that the old rules permitted a charge of one-eighth in troublesome cases, and also permitted business to be done as low as one-sixteenth. The consequence was that the last rate became the regular rate of the Exchange through custom. Some members had even forgotten that the high rate existed, and supposed that it was an increase of a hundred per cent., whereas it was merely made effective.

The new rules were cloudy in their phraseology, and many members were in favor of their repeal, for the reason that they could not understand their requirements, and that consequently there would be difficulty in enforcing them. A meeting of the Governing Committee was called, and numerous amendments were made, which left the rules in as unsatisfactory condition as before. It was, therefore, resolved to vote down the amendments, and to frame a set of rules about which there could be no mistake. Both propositions were successfully carried out. The amendments were killed by the vote of 714 members, and on Friday last the following petition was presented to the Executive Committee, signed with 502 names:

To the Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange:

In order to enable the Governing Committee to understand the views of the members of the Exchange in regard to any future amendments of the commission laws, and in order that the members may understand clearly a law, for the violation of which the penalty is no less than expulsion, the undersigned, members of the New-York Stock Exchange, petition the Governing Committee to pass the following commission law, which is clear and distinct, and cannot be misunderstood:

COMMISSIONS.

The rate of commission on gold and United States Government securities may be a matter of agreement; but, when no agreement is made, it shall be one-eighth of one per cent. on the par value. On all other securities, bought or sold for persons who are not members of the Exchange, the rate shall not be less than one-eighth of one per cent. on the par value; and no business shall be transacted at less than this rate for any persons or firms not members of the Exchange, or for any banking or other institution.

On all securities, other than Governments or gold, bought or sold for members of the Exchange, the rate of commission shall not be less than one-thirty second of one per cent. on the par value.

Commission shall be charged under all circumstances on purchases or sales of stocks, bonds, or other securities, either for members of the Exchange or for other parties; and any member violating this article, directly or indirectly, shall, upon conviction, cease to be a member of the Stock Exchange, and his membership shall escheat to the Exchange; and membership, however, shall be subject to the provisions of article 14 of the constitution as regards claims of members of the Exchange who are creditors of such persons.

Action on it was deferred until to-day. The advocates of the new rules claim that those opposing them are stimulated thereto by threats from their principals, the banks and large speculators, of withdrawing their business, and that they do not number more than two hundred of the thousand and odd members of the Exchange. The new order of things will, they claim, prevent swindling, stimulate legitimate speculation, and place the brokerage business upon a satisfactory, paying basis.

The opponents of the measure argue, on the other hand, that the increased rates will drive away from the market a multitude of small speculators, who cannot afford to take the double risk, and that it will destroy the large business the brokers have heretofore been doing for the banks and other institutions. As to the large speculators, they claim that they should receive the same consideration that is accorded to wholesale dealers in mercantile transactions, and that they should not be compelled to pay as much per share for 10,000 shares, for instance, as a small dealer would have to pay for 100

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

TILTON STILL ON THE WITNESS STAND.

Continued from Third Page.

tiff is a writer's on the stand. I suppose this evidence is offered with a view to his credibility. They propose to show by the evidence now offered that this witness eulogized this lady and approved of her course and career. How do we know, Sir—what evidence is there in this case to show what were the sentiments or what was the conduct of this lady.

The Court—Up to that time?

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir; up to that point of time. And how are they laying a foundation for an impeachment of the credibility of the witness by proving his opinions of the sentiments or conduct of this woman, those sentiments and that conduct not being a subject of proof before the jury; where the jury must be held to be entirely ignorant of the subject of the biography. It is a simple proposition to prove an eulogistic biography of a woman with whom, or about whom, this jury cannot legally have any knowledge or information.

The Court—If we receive this we are to receive it precisely as if we read a clause from a newspaper, and ask him if that was his sentiment.

Mr. Evarts—That was the offer, and that was the question.

Mr. Beach—Very well, Sir; if the question on what they propose to read has not some legitimate and material effect upon some issue of the case, the credibility of the witness, or some other issue it is totally unimportant and inadmissible. Now, I ask your Honor, what effect—what legitimate effect—will it have upon any aspect of this case, or of any party or witness in this case, to prove that Mr. Tilton in this publication approved of the character or the conduct of Mrs. Woodhull? What knowledge—what legal knowledge—have we of Mrs. Woodhull? What reputation has been given her which should render the testimony of this witness entitled to less credibility because he had connection with Mrs. Woodhull or association with Mrs. Woodhull in any way? There is no evidence at all, Sir. I do not understand the counsel to propose to give any proof in regard to that. Your Honor nor the jury cannot take judicial information as to the tenets or career of Mrs. Woodhull, and in that sense I submit to your Honor it is entirely immaterial unless my friends propose to go further and enlighten us in regard to the traits and course of life of this woman.

THE COURT DECIDES TO TAKE THE ANSWER.

The Court—I think we will take the answer to that question, Sir. Take an exception, Mr. Beach.

Mr. Evarts—The heading is, "A Biographical Sketch of the Life of Victoria C. Woodhull, by Theodore Tilton."

Q.—You gave that title to it? A.—That I have forgotten.

Judge Neilson—That is not properly a part of the inquiry.

Mr. Evarts—No, it is not a part of this trial. [Reading from a pamphlet:]

"I shall merely sketch the life of Victoria Claflin Woodhull, a young woman whose career has been as singular as any heroine's in a romance, whose ability is of a rare, and whose character is of the rarest type, whose personal sufferings are of themselves a whole drama of pathos, whose name, through the malice of some and the ignorance of others, has got a shape in strange contrast with the whiteness of her life, whose position as a representative of her sex in the greatest reform of modern times, renders her an object of peculiar interest to her fellow-citizens, and whose character, inasmuch as I know her well, I can portray without color or tinge, from any other partiality, save that I hold her in uncommon respect."

Q.—Did you write that? A.—I did, Sir.

WHEN HE WROTE IT HE BELIEVED A GOOD PORTION OF IT.

Q.—And did that, as thus read to you, express your opinions of her as thus entertained? A.—When I wrote that paragraph I believed a good portion of it; I made an extravagant statement of it with a view to conduce to the point.

Q.—With a view to rhetoric? A.—Not for rhetoric.

Q.—For what then? A.—I think I have told you already that Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton, and myself were set in the enterprise of handling and controlling that woman. I believed to a considerable degree, through my months of acquaintance with her, that she was much traduced, though I didn't believe in her extravagances.

Q.—I am speaking of the period in which you wrote that? A.—I wrote it in the few first months of my acquaintance with her. I had been acquainted with her from May to September, some three or four months.

Mr. Beach—The gentleman has succeeded in interrupting the answer of the witness, which was responsive.

Mr. Evarts—No, when it is not responsive I have a right to interrupt.

Mr. Beach—But it was responsive.

Mr. Evarts—That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. Beach—Well, we will see. I ask for the reading of the question.

Judge Neilson—Mr. Stenographer, read the answer as far as it went.

Mr. Beach—Let us have the question.

Stenographer read the last question and answer, after which Mr. Beach said to witness: "Now finish your answer."

Mr. Evarts—We will see about that; my question was whether he wrote this.

Judge Neilson—He says he did write it.

Mr. Evarts—As to whether it was his opinion, as to whether or not the writing expressed his opinion was my question.

Judge Neilson—He has stated that in part it was and in part it was not.

Mr. Evarts—Now, as to how he came to have those opinions has nothing to do with the question. The point is whether he did or not write it, and whether or not those were his opinions as expressed in that writing.

Judge Neilson—He has answered; he says they were in part and in part not.

Mr. Beach—It went further. The witness stated he wrote extravagantly with a view to conduce to to a certain point.

Judge Neilson—Yes.

Mr. Beach—The question which the counsel then presented to him was with a view to the rhetoric. Mr. Tilton replied, "I have already told you Mr. Evarts," &c., and was explaining the view in which he wrote it in answer to the question when interrupted.

Judge Neilson—I think that is proper and sufficient, and we have got his answer down.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir, it was not sufficient, we have not got that down. You have heard the rhetoric read and the interruption of the counsel, and it was right in the midst of the witness' explanation.

Judge Neilson—Well, the question is, whether he has not substantially answered the question? I think he has fully answered it. He believed it in part, and in part he did not believe the extravagance of it. That extravagance was caused by views which he had in his mind, and under which he was working.

Mr. Fullerton—He went on to state that he himself, Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Moulton had adopted a line of action.

Judge Neilson—That is down, and he has said that before.

Mr. Evarts—It was only a reproduction of what he said in his direct examination.

Mr. Fullerton—That was never brought out on the direct examination.

Mr. Evarts—Now, I read this—

Judge Neilson—Turn over a page or two if you can, Mr. Evarts. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—It is quite short. [To Witness]—Please listen to this and say whether you wrote it, and say whether it expressed your sentiments as then entertained.

SECOND PARAGRAPH FROM THE BIOGRAPHY.

"One of her texts is, I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my help"—

Mr. Tilton—I believe she did.

Mr. Evarts—(Reading.)

"My help cometh from the Lord who made heaven and earth! She reminds me of an old engraving of St. Gregory dictating his homilies under the outspread wings of a holy dove."

Did you write that? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—Did it express your sentiment at that time? A.—It was not a sentiment, Sir; it was a reminiscence of a picture that hangs in my library—that is to say, the woman had the text; she had it written somewhere on a card—hung, I think, over her desk, and it reminded me of that picture. Any person who could habitually live with such a text as that, and whose life, were it truly or falsely represented to be guided by such a maxim, reminded me of the picture in my library of St. Gregory dictating under the wing of the holy dove.

Q.—You had known this lady, and had known her for months? A.—Yes, Sir.

Judge Neilson—"It reminds me;" that is all he says.

Mr. Evarts (beginning to read)—

Mr. Fullerton—Don't let us have it over again.

Judge Neilson—He has answered that.

Mr. Evarts—Please listen to this and say whether you wrote it, and whether it expressed your views concerning her and her opinions as she then entertained them.

A THIRD PARAGRAPH FROM THE BIOGRAPHY.

"On social matters her theories are similar to those which have long been taught by John Stuart Mill and Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and which are styled by some as Free Love doctrines, while others reject this appellation on account of its popular association with the idea of promiscuous intimacy between the sexes: the essence of her system being that marriage is of the heart and not of the hand, that when love ends, marriage should end with it, being dissolved by nature, and that no civil statute should outwardly bind the hearts which have been inwardly dissolved; and finally, she is a Spiritualist of the most mystical and mysterious type."

Q.—Did you write that, and did that express your views concerning her opinions? A.—I wrote that, and that, I think, is a correct statement of her opinions, as she then rendered them; that is not an expression of my opinions.

Q.—But a statement of her opinions as you understood them? A.—When that sketch was made she had never made any public utterances as to her views on Free Love; she always quoted Mrs. Stanton as her exemplaress.

Mr. Evarts—This is the last extract, I am happy to say, that I am going to read,

ANOTHER EXTRACT FROM THE BIOGRAPHY.

"Known only as a rash iconoclast, to rank even with the most uncouth of those noise makers who are waking the sleep of the world before its time, she beats her dull gong of business and reform with notes not musical, but strong, and yet mellows the outward rudeness of the rhythm by the inward and devout song of one of the sincerest and most loving and divinely-gifted of human souls."

A.—That is rhetoric.

Q.—Did you write that, and did that express your opinion? A.—I wrote that, Sir; that is part of the extravagance of the sketch; it culminates in that.

Q.—That is the end? A.—I have not any such opinion of her as that last, Sir.

Q.—But still your opinions were in that direction, although they did not go so far? A.—How is that, Sir?

Q.—Your opinions were in that direction, although they did not reach so far? A.—No, Sir; that was a part of the design; that was part of the little sketch to make it thoroughly acceptable to her, so that it might accomplish its object.

Q.—Well, now—

THE CATHARINE GAUNT LETTER PUBLISHED IN FULL IN THE GRAPHIC.

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Evarts)—I have now a copy of the *Graphic* with a lithographic copy of the "Catharine Gaunt" letter in it, and I think Mr. Tilton ought to be asked a question, so that he might explain.

Mr. Tilton—I respectfully ask the court that Mr. Evarts may do me justice in regard to the "Catharine Gaunt" letter.

Judge Neilson—The counsel suggested to him that he had found the lithographic copy.

Mr. Evarts—I suggested to the counsel that the publication in the *Graphic* would speak for itself.

Mr. Tilton—I desire it should also speak for me; will you have the kindness to inform the jury that it was lithographed in September; I would do the same thing under the circumstances.

Mr. Evarts—I will do as I said, that when the *Graphic* was presented to me I would present it to the jury.

Mr. Tilton—Thank you, Sir.

MR. EVARTS DOES TILTON JUSTICE.

Mr. Evarts—In looking over the entire production of the *Graphic* fac simile I find the "Catherine Gaunt" letter is not among them, as it is in this book.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the difficulty of it, nobody is supposed to be responsible for the book.

Mr. Evarts—This is Sept. 18, 1874, Mr. Tilton, and that was the first proposed and the only issue of that? A.—Yes, Sir, that is the first time I ever published the "Catherine Gaunt" letter, Sir; and I published it correctly.

Q.—Very well. Now look at that paper, if you please, and say whether that is the issue of the *Graphic* in which the publication, the lithographic publication, the fac simile publication, of the certain letters was made by you at your request? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when any such papers were published as fac similes in entire issues, do you know whether that includes all, or whether there was any other? A.—There were very many documents published in fac similes in connection with Mr. Moulton's statement; this letter was published in connection with mine.

Q.—And this is the only publication of fac similes that you made? A.—Yes, Sir, that is the only time I published the "Catherine Gaunt" letter, and I published it exactly correct.

Q.—That letter speaks for itself; my point is this—whether you made any other publication of fac similes? A.—I never made any other but this.

Q.—Except what is in this? A.—I never made any other publication of that letter either in fac simile or any other form except that which is in your hand.

Q.—That is not my point; did you publish any other set or number of fac similes, or any other of the documents or papers except those which are in evidence? A.—No, Sir; the other set were published by Mr. Moulton.

Q.—Now, the letter as a fac simile contains the omitted passage, and the insertion of the omitted words, and of course I suppose entirely. We will assume that it corresponds with the original letter. This is Sept. 18, 1874. Now, you furnished this yourself, did you? A.—Yes, Sir; I did. Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, then, I suppose it had better be marked.

Mr. Beach—Oh, no.

Judge Neilson—The statement taken in evidence is, perhaps, sufficient.

Mr. Evarts—Then mark it for identification.

Judge Neilson—The stenographer has down the date of the paper, probably.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE WOODHULL BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. Evarts—Now, then, this Woodhull publication of yours was published in the *Golden Age* and in the *Golden Age* tracts? A.—It was not published in the *Golden Age*, Sir; it was published in the *Golden Age* tracts alone.

Q.—Was there a large circulation of it? A.—I don't remember about that.

Q.—Do you know there were a good many thousands of it printed by you?

Mr. Fullerton—We object to that, Sir.

Judge Neilson—You may take the general facts.

Mr. Fullerton—But how can it be material in this case?

Judge Neilson—I don't see, but still we may take the general facts.

Mr. Evarts—Were there a good many thousands of that sold? A.—No, I think not, Sir. I think it was reprinted in the newspapers; I don't think very many copies of the pamphlet were sold.

Q.—The market was spoiled by reproduction in that way? A.—I don't know, Sir, whether the market was spoiled or not.

Q.—You presented it in that light, Sir, that it was reprinted in the newspapers, and there were less sold than there might have been? A.—I think you can judge of that as well as I can.

Q.—You said it was published in the newspapers. In what connection did you bring that out? A.—Why, in answer to your question.

Q.—Bearing on the question of the sales of this pamphlet? A.—No, Sir; you asked me how widely it had been circulated. I didn't understand you to say how widely it had been sold.

Q.—That was what I said. A.—Oh! I don't remember that the sales amounted to very much.

Q.—Don't you remember that they were announced in your paper as having been sold to the amount of 12,000? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Do you remember what the emoluments were from the publication?

Mr. Fullerton—Is that proper, Sir?

Judge Neilson—I don't see that it is.

Mr. Beach—What reference has it to this issue?

Mr. Evarts—I don't think it is very material, but it is good evidence.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't see what application it has to this case.

Mr. Evarts—You don't see any application of Mrs. Woodhull to this case at all. But we have passed discussion on that point.

Judge Neilson—The only objection to that point is, the question assumes there were emoluments where there may not have been.

Mr. Evarts—If the objection is pressed I will waive the question.

THE STEINWAY HALL MEETING.

Q.—Now, Sir, you made a speech at this Steinway Hall meeting on the opening? A.—I said a few words, Sir, that Mr. Moulton quoted the other day.

Q.—Can you give that speech? A.—No, Sir, nor any other that I ever made.

Q.—Did you hear it as given by Mr. Moulton the other day? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—Well, how did that reproduction strike you in your own memory of it? A.—Well, Sir, it struck me as being a very fair one.

Q.—Now, do you remember an interruption or disorder at that meeting that occurred, in which you intervened? A.—I have a dim recollection, Sir, that somebody in the gallery tried to interrupt the speaker, and I stepped forward and made some remark. I have forgotten what.

Q.—Let me see if I can recall it to you. Do you remember her saying in the course of this lecture or address that Congress ought to pass a law liberating all persons from their marriage relations, and bringing them to seek such fountains as they pleased, and that on that there arose disorder in the audience? A.—I don't remember any particular passage in the speech whatever.

Q.—You can't say whether that was the one on which the disorder arose? A.—Oh! the scene rises in my mind at your question; there was an interruption by some person who tried to inject some remarks; my recollection is, I said, "Wait until the speaker is through, then there will be an opportunity for anybody to reply;" that is my recollection.

Q.—Now, my question is, whether that interruption was one of dissent or disapproval? A.—Yes, Sir, I think it was.

Q.—Was it upon her promulgation of that idea? A.—I don't remember at what particular point the interruption was.

Q.—Do you remember whether your form of statement to the audience was that you knew what was in or to be in her address, and there would be nothing worse in the rest of it than in what she had said, and they might as well hear her through? A.—Oh, no, Sir; I didn't know what she was going to say.

Q.—Did you or not have in your hands the slips of her speech while she was delivering it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not? A.—No, Sir.

THE INTERRUPTION TO THE ACQUAINTANCE.

Q.—If I understand you, Mr. Tilton, your acquaintance and intimacy, of the degree that it had attained with this lady, would have continued, for aught we have now heard, except for this "Tit for Tat" article coming up? A.—I can't answer as to that, Sir.

Q.—That is the only interpretation you have spoken of? A.—Well, when the interpretation came, that ended it.

THE WOODHULL CARD.

Q.—Now, Sir, after the publication of this card of Mrs. Woodhull in the *World*, in May, did not that publication attract comment and scandal concerning Mr. Beecher and your family? A.—I don't think it did, Sir; I don't now remember that the card attracted much attention, and I cannot recall any incidents of any person outside the very intimate circle of my acquaintance who had any idea to whom that was pointed.

Q.—Very well; that was the happy state of things, was it not, in the community in that regard, that nothing was moved or agitated by that card? A.—I can't say.

Q.—So far as you knew nothing material was known, nothing that occasioned solicitude or attention? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—From you? A.—No, Sir, because the threat that card contained was not put into execution.

Mr. Fullerton—I don't think the witness understood your question.

Mr. Tilton—I understood you, Mr. Evarts, to ask whether the publication of Mrs. Woodhull in 1871, with its blind allusions to Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton produced any comment.

Q.—Yes, produced any comment, and then I used another word, or attracted any solicitude or attention on your part. A.—On my part?

Q.—Yes. A.—It attracted my attention.

Q.—It is not whether the card attracted attention, but whether anything arose from the card and your going there; now, did there follow from that in the comment of the scandal anything that caused your solicitude or attention? A.—My recollection is, that in the newspapers, some time back, there was some references, very pointed, and still rather blind, at Mr. Beecher—mischievous articles which some people might understand, and which the great public might not; I have a recollection of that sort.

Q.—But it didn't come to any head? A.—I don't know what you mean by coming to a head.

Mr. Evarts (hesitatingly)—Well, that is one of those things—

Mr. Fullerton—Which no fellow can find out. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts (laughing)—Yes.

SIR MARMADUKE'S MUSINGS.

Q.—Well, Sir, when did you publish "Sir Marmaduke's Musings?" A.—The poem bears its own date.

Q.—I know its date; but it don't appear whether it was published at that time or not. Was it published about the time of its date? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, at this date, November, 1871, there was a condition—or quite a freedom from agitation about this scandal, was there not? A.—The scandal had not been made public; Mrs. Woodhull's came Nov. 22, 1872.

Q.—This is a fact that—right along from Mrs. Woodhull's card that no public attention followed from that card to your family or to Mr. Beecher? A.—Well, Sir; I cannot say no public attention had, I don't think the newspapers spoke in an unkindly manner either of Mr. Beecher or Mrs. Tilton in consequence of Mrs. Woodhull's card of May, 1871; how far private feeling went I cannot say.

Q.—What you didn't hear you can't speak of, but you didn't see that public attention was attracted to it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where did you publish this poem of yours? A.—In the *Golden Age*.

Q.—And published under your name, did you not? A.—No, Sir; you can see that for yourself by looking at it; it is over my own name, Mr. Evarts.

Q.—Well, as a matter of fact, without discussing the criticism, it is under your own name, as it is here?

Judge Neilson—It is put out with your name?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Now, it reads here, "Sir Marmaduke's Musings, by Theodore Tilton." A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then follows the poem? A.—It was not published so by me.

Q.—You signed it yourself? A.—Yes, Sir; I signed it.

Q.—Very well; now, was this poem in its inception by you a personal experience of your own that you meant to put forth? A.—Well, Sir, I suppose the only answer I can give to that is to say that every man who writes must write out of the fountain of his own experience; how far it was fancy, how far it was personal at the time of its composition, I could not at this late date say; it must be judged, as all literary productions are judged, catching their color from the mode of the writer, from his experience of life, his hopes, from his experience of all affairs.

ITS REFERENCE TO HIMSELF.

Q.—Do you mean to say there is no part of this poem that, in its conception, took yourself and your experience of life as its subject? A.—Yes, Sir, one stanza.

Q.—And only one? A.—Well, one in particular, and the others in a modified form.

Q.—Well, we will see. I will read you this verse, and say whether that includes a personal experience. If you will allow me to say, at the beginning, the object of that little poem was to express, in the form of a soliloquy, the grief and the sorrows of a man utterly broken down in every one of the points in which a successful life may have been continued as such.

Q.—Which are named here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very well, I will ask your attention to this verse, and say it is with that idea entertained:

"I won a noble fame,
But with a sudden frown
The people snatched my crown
And in the mire trod down
My lofty name."

Was that an expression of your sentiment in regard to yourself and your then position? A.—No, Sir, not in any other degree than the suggestion of a man who had stood well with the public, and who had lost something of the tribute which the public had heretofore paid to him.

Q.—Of course, I do not mean to hold you responsible for poetic licenses and expressions. Now, this:

"I bore a bounteous purse,
And beggars by the way,
Blessed me day by day:
But I, grown poor as they,
Have now their curse."

Was that also an expression of your experience? A.—That is poetic license.

Q.—A little extravagant? A.—Well, I never bore a very bounteous purse, and I don't think any beggar had ever occasion to curse me. [Laughter.]

Judge Neilson (to the audience)—I think you might keep quiet notwithstanding that.

Mr. Evarts—This:

"I gained what men called friends,
But now their love is hate,
And I have learned too late,
How mated minds unmate
And friendship ends."

Is that expressive of your condition and feeling? A.—No, Sir; I don't think there was anything particularly pointed in that; on the contrary, my friends, perhaps, were closer to me then than ever.

Q.—Do you think there was nothing in that that related to your experience? A.—It was not a photographic transcript of my particular experience.

Q.—And that carries no parallel with any experience of yours, you think? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—This:

"I clasped a woman's breast
As if her heart I knew,
Or fancied would be true,
Who proved, alas! she, too,
False like the rest!"

Did that refer to any experience of your own, as you intended it to? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Don't you suppose that the public who read that verse under your name would carry some connection from it to your own wife and your family? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not? A.—No.

Q.—Never entered your head? A.—No, Sir. It may have been a rash heedlessness on my part to fling it before the public, but had I had the slightest thought the public would have gathered from those little lines any reproach upon Elizabeth they never would have gone to print.

Q.—Now, Sir, this was six months after the card of Mrs. Woodhull in May, and was after there had been circulation enough of imputations upon your wife to have reached Mrs. Woodhull in May, and yet you think in November following the publication by you in your own newspaper of that verse could carry no danger toward your family as being its subject? A.—I will answer you, Mr. Evarts. If I had stopped to reflect that the publication of that little poem, which I wrote one day on a railway train, would have led any human being to have supposed I meant Elizabeth, I would have cut off my right hand rather than have printed it. [Sensation.]

WHAT MOTIVE LED HIM TO PRINT IT.

Q.—What motive led you to print it? A.—The same motive which led me to print anything I write.

Q.—And no other or more important motive than that? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Now another verse:

"I now am all bereft,
As when some tower doth fall,
With battlement and wall,
And gate and bridge and all,
And nothing left."

Was that a parallel in the conception of this poem of your own experience of life? A.—No, Sir; I don't think it was particularly of my experience of life.

Q.—Now, Sir, as I understand it, the principal and most important trait that is included in that poem is the verse that refers to your being deceived in love? A.—State that again Sir, if you please.

Q.—The principal or most important trait that is included in that poem is the verse which refers to your being deceived in love? A.—Yes, Sir.

HE DID NOT SEE OR HEAR OF THE WOODHULL PUBLICATION BEFORE IT WAS PUBLISHED.

Q.—Mr. Tilton, you were absent on a political campaign at the time of the Woodhull publication of 1872, as you have stated? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever see or hear of that publication, or any portion of it, being in slips and proposed to be published before it was published? A.—No, Sir; all I ever heard on that subject was after I got home, through Mr. Beecher, who said it had been presented to him, or at least he had been spoken to about it, in advance of its publication, and, as I understand it, some blackmailing scheme had been tried on him.

Q.—You have made some statement about that in your direct examination?

Mr. Fullerton—No, Sir; he did not.

Mr. Tilton—I never saw any slips of it. I did not know it was going to be published.

WHAT HE HEARD FROM BEECHER ABOUT IT.

Q.—What did you hear from Mr. Beecher about the Woodhull publication being brought to his notice before it appeared? A.—My impression is that he made a statement to the effect that a few days before it was published some person called upon him and notified him that such a publication was going to be made, and he considered the call in the light of a threatening visit and rebuffed the man.

Q.—Sent the man away? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the substance; he considered it a black-mailing call; my impression was, he made some allusion to that in some of his public letters.

Q.—Then, when did you leave New-York to start on this tour on which you went campaigning at the time of the publication? A.—Well, Sir, I spent nearly all the time between the Cincinnati Convention in May to the Presidential election, nearly all the time.

Q.—In the campaign in general? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, this particular absence I refer to; how much were you in New-York in the month of October? A.—I came home, my impression is, I came home after the Maine election, to Brooklyn, and spoke in the Academy of Music, and then hastily returned to New-England, in order to fill up the remainder of the time in the State of New-Hampshire.

Q.—Then, you think you were not much in New-York in October? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you have any communications of any kind, either personally or by letter, with Mrs. Woodhull from the time that you broke off about the "Tit for Tat" letter until this publication of the Beecher scandal? A.—Until then?

Q.—Yes. A.—I hadn't then.

Q.—I said until then; I am not asking you about any other period than that. A.—The last time I had any communication with Mrs. Woodhull was in April. I never had any communication with her since.

Q.—That you have told us about. Did she have any personal communication, or send any written communication to you since then? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—It didn't come to your notice if she did? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We have now reached the hour of adjournment. I suppose I had better suspend my examination until to-morrow.

Mr. Tilton—If I did I have forgotten it, as I have never made any answer to her.

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen will please remain seated until the jury has retired.

The court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

AN APPEAL FROM THE FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This bitter cold weather must, I am sure, make the heart of every charitably-disposed citizen ache at the thought of the sufferings of the wretchedly poor in our midst. The Five Points House of Industry is doing what it can to help care for the little ones, who, above all others, need shelter now, and I write to ask you to kindly allow me to say in your columns that although we have a full house and a nearly empty treasury yet we will gladly crowd in a few more children, and will therefore receive at once twenty or twenty-five, between the ages of five and thirteen years, relying upon the generosity of the charitable public to replenish our treasury and provide means for the support of our large family of nearly 400. We are willing to receive sick ones if not ill with contagious diseases, and, as a sample of cases coming under our notice, please allow me to mention that of a lad of thirteen years, whose mother, an Englishwoman some twenty years in this country, lives in a rear basement in Hester street. It was reported to us last week that the boy was dying, and a physician from the House of Industry, going at once to the place, found in a damp room the dwelling of this poor woman and three children. The furniture consisted of two old chairs, an old bureau, and one mattress, (the bed for three,) and a stove which had been loaned. The lad was lying on the mattress, placed on the chairs, for there was no bedstead, and was found to be dangerously sick with pneumonia. The Doctor reported that he could not live twenty-four hours in that place. An improvised ambulance and three men soon brought the little fellow here, and in our cheery, warm hospital-room he was transferred to a clean, comfortable bed, and is now out of danger and convalescing. Application for admittance may be made at the Institution, and donations sent to Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer, same address.

WILLIAM F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth street, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875.

POLICE NOTES.

The Board of Police held a short session yesterday. Sergt. Augustus Miller, of the Twenty-second Precinct, applied for a four days' leave of absence, but as a serious complaint against the Sergeant will be called for trial to-day, the application was denied. A communication from a number of citizens of the Fifth Ward, signed by Hon. E. R. Meade and Judge Denis Quinn, requesting permission to present a gold shield to Detective Richard Field, formerly of the Fifth Precinct, but now detailed at the District Attorney's Office, was referred to the Committee on Rules and Discipline. Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, reported the breaking up of the gambling-house No. 615 Broadway, and the arrest of James Jaffrey and John Pelham. The prisoners were discharged, as the complainant failed to appear. Commissioner Voorhis said that it was not the fault of the Police that the complainant did not appear. He was detained over night and appeared at court the next morning. The examination was adjourned until the afternoon, and Justice Flammer allowed the complainant to go on his own recognizance, and the result was that when the case was called in the afternoon the complainant did not appear, the gamblers having evidently "seen" him and arranged matters with him. Patrolman Michael Fitzgerald, on special duty in the Fourth Precinct, was remanded to patrol duty, and transferred to the Nineteenth Precinct. President Matsell stated that this officer had a very bad record, having been fined twenty-four days' pay in less than three months. Ex-Detective James P. Bennett was transferred from the Twelfth Precinct to the Harlem Police Court. Roundsmen John D. Rost and Charles McBride, of the Thirteenth Precinct, were dismissed the department—the former for gross neglect of duty, and the latter for having obtained his appointment on the force by misrepresentations. Patrolmen John E. Fitzgerald, Twentieth Precinct, and George P. Kaiser, of the Seventh Precinct, were dismissed for intoxication. James Norris, John McNamara, Thomas Phelan, and Henry Schwenk were appointed patrolmen. James Sheridan, John Hawkins, Henry Schmets, David Barry, Bernard Connelly, and Thomas Oakley, candidates for appointment on the Police force, were cited to appear before the board at the next meeting.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR AN ASSAULT.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, in the case of Catherine Fricase against Anthony Prince for spitting in her face and slapping her on both cheeks, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $2,000 damages.

A FRENCHMAN IN NEW-YORK

SKETCHES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK BY A FRENCH REVIEWER.

NEW-YORK STREET CHILDREN—THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY—LODGING-HOUSES AND SCHOOLS—EMIGRATION TO THE WEST—GENERAL RESULTS.

In an article in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, published after that which we recently noticed, M. Simonin describes the street children of New-York. He apparently feels a strong interest in the subject, and is thoroughly acquainted with it. His observations, too, are made in a spirit of truthfulness and sympathy. He seems to be conscious that he is writing about a great charity, and one which is almost peculiar to the City of New-York. Nothing more efficient for the purpose of winning outcasts from degradation and crime has yet been suggested than that of beginning the work of reformation early. It is difficult to convert old sinners, but young ones may be turned from evil ways. Save the child, the man will save himself if prepared and trained for the work.

True, the task is not an easy one. Legislative appliances and disciplinary enactments are not adequate to it; but what penitentiaries, workhouses and the like have not been able to accomplish, the New-York Children's Aid Society has very largely succeeded in achieving.

M. Simonin gives an account of its work, and the account is true. One of the first names mentioned in connection with it is that of Mr. Brace, and it is with a sense of pleasure and pride that Americans will find his worth thus made known abroad:

"It was not at the outset that the 'Poor Children's Aid Society' found the best method to be followed. One of its most active members since the beginning, Mr. C. L. Brace, has related with touching simplicity the successive essays and trials through which they had to pass. He had for a long time been anxiously concerned at the evils brought on a city like New-York by the dangerous classes, and was looking for the means of lessening them, if not of curing them altogether. He soon perceived that, in order to strike at the root, it was necessary to reach the street children. He began by gathering them together in Sunday meetings."

But the meetings failed to give the expected results. The untutored minds of the juvenile attendants proved somewhat refractory. Mr. Brace therefore abandoned the meetings with out giving up the work on which he had engaged. He was aware that something else was to be done, and he waited.

"In 1852, the Chief of the Police, Capt. Matsell, made an elaborate report on the sad condition and increasing numbers of street children. There were then, according to his estimate, 10,000 of them. This figure is three times as large to-day, and there is nothing extraordinary in it, for if the population of New-York has trebled within twenty years, the increase must have been greater with the poor, in consequence of the influx of emigrants. This report of Capt. Matsell stimulated Mr. Brace to renewed efforts. Assisted by several kind-hearted gentlemen, he at once began to open lodging-houses where those little Arabs would freely resort and be sure to find a comfortable shelter. For where were these children wont to sleep, even during the bitter cold of the Winter, often so severe in New-York? In the street, on the door-steps, below stairs, in cast-away boxes, in wretched garrets, at the bottom of old ruined cellars, near the piles of wood on the wharves. Bareheaded and barefoot, ragged, shivering with cold, they would huddle together, in order to keep warm and sleep as best they could."

A reasonable hope was entertained that they would not object to getting better night quarters than these, and several measures were devised by Mr. Brace, who is a moral philosopher of the practical kind, to overcome such objections as they might have had. Those who ventured first into the old house, opened for their reception, and were not put out of doors for mischievousness or misdemeanor, experienced what a blessing it is, after a day spent in the open air, to rest in a clean, snug bed. If they had some misgivings of going in, they slept them off, and all sense of diffidence was dispelled, when, the next morning, after breakfast, which had been provided for them, they found the door open and no restraint whatever put on their liberty. On that night the Fulton Lodge was founded.

"A few days after, the children, who now came without special invitation, called it by no other name than 'Astor House,' one of the best known hotels of New-York. From that moment, also, the Poor Children's Aid Society was definitely established, and three years later it was officially recognized and incorporated by an act of the New-York State Legislature, such as apply to charitable institutions."

Referring to the activity and occupations of New-York poor children, the French reviewer says:

"Most of the street children carry on a little trade by which they earn their daily bread. Some manage even to support their parents. Many of them sell newspapers. * * * They are called newsboys. It is a pleasure to see them, wide-awake and full of spirit, running along Broadway and principal squares and avenues crying their papers, as they jump from one car into another. * * * Other children are engaged in a business almost as lucrative—that of blacking boots. Servants in the United States do not cheerfully perform that task; in California they absolutely refuse to do it. To have it done in the streets involves a trifling expense. The children who make a business of it, the boot-blacks, contrive to earn and even to save some money. 'Shine!' 'shine!' is a cry quite familiar in the streets of New-York. * * * Then there are the sweepers, who clean the door-steps, the sidewalks, and crossings. In one hand they hold their broom, the other is stretched out to the passengers. In time of rain or snow they get a fair income, for, in regard to the good order and cleanliness of streets, the New-York Municipality is strangely deficient."

Of the abjection and viciousness of the New-York lowest classes, M. Simonin draws a picture calculated to cast a gloom on the mind, for in his opinion they beat anything of the kind he ever saw elsewhere.

"There is, perhaps, no place where pauperism and misery display themselves in all their hideousness like New-York. Ignorance is the principal cause of this sad condition of things in a country which numbers so many public schools free to all. How can ragged boys and girls attend them? A natural sense of shame keeps them away. It has been ascertained that of the whole number of criminals sentenced every year, one-third knew neither how to write nor read. Is this not one other illustration of the truth that to opening schools is the best way to empty prisons? Immigration, which is a source of wealth for the United States, is at the same time an occasion of serious drawbacks. The greater number of the street children are born of foreign parents. Hereditary transmission is likewise to be considered as one of the causes of pauperism. There are people who from father to son have been lazy-bones, vagabonds, thieves, murderers. In a New-York asylum four successive generations of prostitutes and drunkards have been traced in the same family, and, at one time, they were almost all confined in it. Then, again, the density of the population, aggregated on certain points beyond measure, is one of the reasons why a wretched proletariat afflicts large cities. How is it possible to sleep, fourteen men or women being crammed together, in a narrow, damp, frightful subcellar? This is seen in New-York, which, in some respects, exceeds in horror any other city."

Much of the debasement of those wretches the writer ascribes to the abuse of spirits. Drunkenness strikes him as the standard vice of our population, and, unfortunately, he may not be far from the truth when he says:

"Nowhere do people get drunk as they do in New-York, from the highest to the lowest degree of the social scale. The custom among people of good society is not, as in England, to drink only at meals, they drink the whole day. It looks truly as if the dryness of the climate affected the Yankee throat. There are no cafés, as in France, but bars everywhere, in all the streets, in all hotels, in all clubs, in all railway stations, from one end of the United States to the other. Any man who keeps a store—a hatter for instance—may add a bar-room or a "sample room" to his regular business. It is a common thing. Every day sees new temples opened to the god of liquor. The beverages manufactured there, adulterated, poisoned, produce terrific effects. Delirium tremens is of frequent occurrence. The public authority has had to establish inebriate asylums, and feminine crusades have been organized against dram-shop keepers and their customers."

The Fourth Ward, the Five Points, the tenement-houses, with their five or six crowded stories, receive a fitting share of the writer's attention. At the sight of the puny, ragged, and leprous creatures thrown there together, in loathsome promiscuity—whites, negroes, Chinese—he may well exclaim, "Are these human creatures?"

"In former times municipal authorities and health officers took scarcely any notice of the foul premises where they swarm. In Summer the worst diseases, fever, and small-pox are at home there. If the cholera breaks out it is there that it makes most havoc; nothing is allowed to check its course, not even an attempt at cleanliness in the streets. Only since a few months have the municipal broom and level made an effective appearance there." * * * "It is not always prudent to venture alone, even in day-time, in those crowded dens of misery." * * * "On a first visit it is well to be accompanied by the Police."

And remember that the author of these remarks paid his visit some time after the Five Points had lost some of their worst traditional characteristics.

A description of the News-boys' Lodging-house and its regulations is one of the interesting features of the article. The night schools and their influence are also fittingly and competently appreciated by the writer. He notices as something remarkable the children's attendance.

"Nothing is more touching than their intense desire to learn. Some of them will do without their supper in order not to miss their lesson. The Sunday meetings are more prosperous than ever. The children meet in the lodgings and schools and receive instruction in morals and religion. Hymns are sung, then some reverend friend of

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY OF REFINEment and capability desires a position to take full charge of a gentleman's house; unquestionable reference given and required. Address Mrs. HERBERT, Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

CHAMBERMAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGlish Protestant young woman who understands her duties thoroughly; is also a nice family seamstress; no objection to assist in the care of children or make herself otherwise useful in a good home; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who is quick and orderly in her work and also a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glass, &c.; has very best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT, TIDY girl, with a good family, as chamber-maid and fine washer, or as good laundress and chamber-maid; City or country; good references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Scotch Protestant young woman, as chamber-maid, waitress, or nurse for an infant; willing and obliging; good reference. Apply for two days at Mrs. Hardman's, No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, as first-class chamber-maid or waitress, or will do both; is very willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and to do fine washing or as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at 63 14th st., corner of 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and laundress; is a good, smart girl; understands the care of silver. Apply in fancy store, No. 473 9th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH Protestant girl as chamber-maid and fine washing, or chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen at No. 63 14th st., corner of 6th ave.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 32 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; two years' City reference. Call at No. 237 East 59th st.

COOK, OR COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By a German Protestant young woman; is a good cook; meats, game, fowls, soups, pastries, &c.; a good bread and biscuit baker, and an excellent washer and ironer. Good testimonials; sober, honest, neat, kind and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookhan's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

DOMESTIC HELP.

MALE AND FEMALE, for every capacity, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ODELL'S EMPLOYMENT BUREAU,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOman, as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of English, French, and American cooking in all its branches; can give unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 840 4th av.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GERMAN girls; one is competent cook, excellent washer and ironer; the other a capable chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-worker; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av. above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, EXPERT IN all kinds of cooking, American, French, and English; is also a good baker, and makes desserts of all varieties—creams, jellies, cakes, &c.; has the best of references from former employer. Can be seen at No. 621 4th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TWO YEARS IN her last place; is a good cook, first-class washer and ironer; is neat, willing, and competent. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over baths.

COOK, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY CAPABLE WOMan for cooking in all variety; Protestant Swedish woman, with good City references; is a tidy, respectable, and reliable person; country or city. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, 138 6th av., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-rate cook; can bone and lard, and do all the nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; highest testimonials as to capability and character. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS FIRSTclass cook; thoroughly understands her business; bread baking, &c.; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best reference. Call at No. 141 West 19th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 732 3d av., near 46th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly in all its branches; best of City references. Address M. R., No. 692 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, as cook in a private family; thoroughly understands her business. Can be seen at 40 East 32d st.

GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A LADY AS NURSERY Governess, housekeeper, and teaches English, French, music; is a good housekeeper and manager, understand all kinds of dress-making and family sewing. Anyone wanting an invaluable person with the best references, address Heywood, Box No 181 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—A REFINED YOUNG GERman lady; speaks English fluently, as first-class house-keeper in a gentleman's family. Address for two days Mrs. Henry, Box No. 282 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE English person in a large boarding-school, or gentlemen's club-house, or private family; can market and superintend the cooking; can take entire charge. Address Manager, No. 1,233 Broadway.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT IN a private family; can furnish the best of reference as to character, capability, &c.; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; makes excellent bread and cake; would do house-work for a small family. Apply at No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook, and can wash and iron well; is willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO IS willing and obliging, to do general house-work. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY A GOOD KITCHEN-MAID, with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an efficient young girl, who has many years' experience in the above capacities; is a very good laundress; can do chamber-work, and does not object to do the furnace or some waiting; has the best of references from present employer. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT laundress, with good City reference. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

NURSE.—BY A TIDY YOUNG FRENCH GIRL AS nurse and seamstress, or would do some chamber-work; is a very obliging and obedient young girl. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Bureau.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of baby from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; and is a thorough seamstress; first-class City references. Apply to A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—AS INVALID NURSE, BY A PERSON OF long experience, or lady's maid; can give the best of testimonials. Call at No. 36 East 33d st., and can be seen at present employer's, No. 320 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NICE PROTESTANT NURSE for an infant; will also assist with the grown children, and is a neat plain sewer, and cuts and fits for children; has good references. Call at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, HEALTHY WOMAN AS wet nurse, with a fresh breast of milk; baby three months old. City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE AND SEAMstress, or chamber-work and seamstress; with good City references. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as seamstress, who is a good dressmaker and understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with light chamber-work, or wait on ladies; best City reference. Call or address No. 1,276 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN; can do family sewing and dress-making, or would assist in the care of children, or do chamber-work; has three years' City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; WILL do chamber-work and mind grown children; first-class City references; is good, tidy, willing, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., east of 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN; GOOD sewer; would mind children or do chamber-work; good reference. Address N. M., Box No. 262 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL; HAS HAD two places in five years, in Brooklyn; is a thorough chamber-maid; neat, willing, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class waitress or lady's maid; can speak German fluently; best references. Address Mrs. Frances, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, PROTESTant, as waitress, or chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a first-class boarding-house. Call after 1 at No. 270 West 19th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES

THE MODEL SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

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A GENTLEMAN, SIX YEARS IN THE banking business in a Western town, desires a situation in New-York. Refers to previous depositors and to his New-York correspondents. Address W. M., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN OF SOME MEANS RETIRing from active business, desires a position of responsibility, (as cashier, trustee, &c.,) that will occupy his time daily from 10 to 4 o'clock; unexceptionable references given and required. Address F. V., Box No. 1,008 Post Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A TRUSTworthy single man; is a first-class groom, and a good, careful driver in City or country; understands the care of road horses thoroughly; is temperate and obliging, and not afraid of work; best City and country references. Address Thomas, Box 280 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A SINGle man, in the country, on a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses, carriages, &c.; will be found willing and obliging; best of reference from last employer. Address C., Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MAN aged twenty-seven years, who is a good coachman and a thorough groom; can also clip horses, do vegetable and flower gardening, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT young man, thoroughly competent, civil, and willing; present employer disposing of horses; first-class City recommendations. Address E. M., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO IS A thorough groom and first-class driver; willing and obliging; strictly temperate; Protestant; married; no family; age 32. Address W. G., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR A COACHman whom he can highly recommend. Call or address Coachman, No. 41 West 55th st.

FARMER, GARDENER, &c.—DAIRY, Poultry, &c.—For a very respectable German Protestant man and wife, aged thirty-five years; no children; man is an experienced flower and vegetable gardener, and a thorough farmer in all branches; wife can take charge and do the dairy work, can e poultry, or cook, wash, and iron; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER OR FARMER.—BY A PROTESTant German; married, with a small family; on or before the 1st of March, as gardener or farmer; understands the proper care of greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, fruit, out and under glass; propagating, pruning, netting out trees and shrubbery; last sixteen years' reference. Address E. M., Gardener, Bloomfield, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, without family, who understands greenhouses, grapery, and gardening in all its branches; none need apply but those who have a greenhouse; good testimonials. Address, for three days, Florist, Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGH, COMPETENT, practical gardener, aged thirty-three, strictly temperate; married; one child; understands fruits, flowers, and vegetables, care and treatment of all kinds of stock; best references. Address Gardener, No. 242 West 10th st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER, Scotchman, married; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; fourteen years' unexceptionable references. Call or address J. M. L., seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ONE CHILD; experienced in greenhouses and vegetables, the general management of a gentleman's place; good references. Apply to E. J. Campbell, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A PRACTICAL MAN OF EXperience in growing grapes, flowers, plants, vegetables, and taking care of a country seat. Call or address T. C., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; A PRACTICAL worker who understands his business in all its branches; best of references. Address J. J. T., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLESS GARDENER; is married; no family. Call for two days at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st. R. M.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married, one child. Call for two days at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st. R. P.

VALET.—BY A YOUNG MAN, A QUADROON, AS valet to a gentleman; understands meaning and keeping wardrobe in perfect order. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 23 West 32d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR SIX MONTHS BY a young man who wishes to obtain funds to return to college; has had experience in business. Address E. B., Post Office Box No. 4,409.

WAITER.—BY A LADY FOR A WAITER, WHOM she parts with in consequence of closing her house for the Winter; he understands his business thoroughly, and is in every respect a most desirable servant. Address Mrs. ——, No. 283 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER, COACHMAN, OR GENERAL useful Man.—By a first-class man; temperate and many years' experience; does not wish for high wages, only a permanent place; is faithful and speaks some English. Call or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., French Bureau.

WAITER.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN IN A private family as waiter; best City reference from last place; has no objection to go to the country. Call or address for two days G. B., No. 1,205 Broadway, corner 29th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 840 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISHMAN AS waiter in a private family; excellent City references. Address Footman, Box No. 309 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN, SPEAKING A LITtle English, in a private family, as waiter; good references. Call or address A. C., No. 150 East 42d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED WAITer; private family or good boarding-house; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 645 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers at Troy, N. Y. Apply to either of the undersigned.
H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL LEAD-GLAZIER TO ACT as foreman in a lead-glazing shop. Address A. B. C. & CO., Boston, Mass., with salary, terms, reference, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS letter-press card printing, and is able to make himself useful in a job printing department. Apply at HOLMAN'S, corner Centre and White sts.

WANTED—A COMPETENT FRENCH NURSE TO go a short distance in the country to take care of two children; good references required. Call between 12 and 2 o'clock on Wednesday, at No. 10 East 35th st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WAITRESS; A THOroughly experienced woman, with first-class City references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK; PROTESTANT; must do the heavy washing. Apply at No. 125 East 26th st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPERIOR COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—In the matter of the petition of STEPHEN F. BEEKMAN for an order that two certain mortgages be discharged of record.—At a Special Term of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, held at the Courthouse, New-York City, on the 26th day of December, 1874, present, Hon. John Sedgwick, Justice.—A petition having been presented to this court by Stephen F. Beekman for an order that a mortgage made by said Beekman to Thomas Connell to secure the payment of one thousand dollars and interest thereon, dated Sept. 1, 1846, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the second day of September, 1846, in Liber 299, at page 91, and assigned to John Barr, of Bermuda, by an instrument in writing dated April 1, 1847, and recorded in the office of the said Register on the 5th day of April, 1847, in Liber 302, page 66; and another mortgage dated November 30, 1846, made by said Beekman to secure said one thousand dollars to said Thomas Connell, and recorded in the office of said Register on the 9th day of December, 1846, in Liber 298, at page 450, and assigned to said Barr by said instrument of assignment before mentioned, and said mortgages being upon premises situated in the City of New-York. Now, on motion of LaRoy S. Gove, counsel for said Stephen F. Beekman, it is ordered that all persons interested show cause at a special term of this court, to be held at the Courthouse, New-York City, on the third Monday of February, 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., why the mortgages before named should not be discharged of record, and an order of this court made to that effect. It is further ordered that this order be published in the *Daily Register* and New-York *Times* once a week for the period of six weeks, and a copy mailed, postage paid, to Thos. D. Middleton, executor, and William S. Barr, Bermuda, and to Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. Marlall, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Clegg, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Agg, care of Major Stephen Lawson, Winchester, England.
Ja6-law6wW*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—DAVID TORRENS, Plaintiff, against S. W. NASH, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—New-York Non-resident.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 194 Broadway, New-York City, within two days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and thirty-one 30-100 dollars, with interest thereon from the 27th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the cost of this action.—Dated December 7, 1874.
DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
d23-law6wW* Plaintiff's Attorneys.
The complaint in the above entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York.—JAN. 5, 1875.
DIXON, WHITLOCK & ANDERSON,
j6-law6wW Plaintiff's Attorneys.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
BELGIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY March 6, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room, and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany their steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. For sailings after February the saloon rates will be $90 and $100, gold.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE R. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FOR NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
CUBA.....WED., Feb. 10 PARTHIA.....WED., Feb. 24
ABYSSINIA..WED., Feb. 17 ALGERIA...WED., March 3
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 8 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, 10th February, 1875.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Feb. 13, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Feb. 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, March 6, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, March 13, at noon.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $70, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE, Dandre.....SATURDAY.
FRANCE, Trumelet.....SATURDAY, March 6
VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnet.....SATURDAY, March 20
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $125.....Second, $75.....Third, $35
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.....Feb. 16, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Forsyth.....March 2, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NATIONAL LINE.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Erin....Feb. 13, 10:30 A. M. France....Feb. 27, 10 P. M.
Italy.....Feb. 20, 3 P. M. The Queen..March 6, 3 P.M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Greece.....Friday, Feb. 12, 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship HANSA, Capt. F. Kluckhist, will sail on SATURDAY, Feb. 13, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship NECKAR, Capt. J. C. Meyer, on SATURDAY, Feb. 20.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant iron screw Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF GEORGIA.....Saturday, Feb. 13
STATE OF NEVADA.....Wednesday, Feb. 24
STATE OF INDIANA.....Saturday, March 10
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, Feb. 16.
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas, Feb. 23.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD,
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE
as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,
SEMI-WEEKLY, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, Feb. 10.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. Woodhull, Saturday, Feb. 13.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st. (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE; CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
BENEFACTOR, Capt. Woods, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Feb. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Buckley, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17, Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Feb. 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ANDES.....Feb. 23.
ETNA.....March 13.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
ALPS.....Feb. 20.
ATLAS.....March 4.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. Curtis Thursday, Feb. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Tuesday, Feb. 23.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKellar, Lyons & Co., Agents in Havana.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A LARGE, BEAUTIFUL APARTMENT, consisting of elegant parlor, chambers, bath-room, &c., exquisitely and completely furnished, spacious closets, (whole second floor,) with board if desired, (French table,) to rent to gentleman and wife, or would be divided to suit two or three single gentlemen, in a gentleman's family, strictly private; magnificent location, near 5th av. and 34th st.; highest references given and required. Address MERCHANT, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY OF adults occupying their own first-class house conveniently distance from ferries and in a delightful location, would take one or two gentlemen to board. Address C. P., Box No. 2,887 New-York Post Office.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and Madison avs., elegantly-furnished parlor floor to let, en suite or single, with every convenience, without board.

NO. 38 EAST 20TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Parlor floor, three large rooms, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table or without board; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 116 EAST.—A sunny hall room on fourth floor to let, with board; highest references.

NO. 63 PARK AV.—HANDSOME SUITE OF front rooms to let with or without private table; also single room. References exchanged.

ADJOINING GRAND HOTEL—VACATED 1ST of March.—An elegantly-furnished floor, with or without meals served from hotel. Highest reference exchanged. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 52 CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 5TH AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen, with board; house and neighborhood first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 31 WEST 30TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and 5th av.—Fine suite and single rooms to let to families and gentlemen; first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351, NEAR 34TH ST.—Front suite of rooms, newly furnished, with piano, &c.; with or without board; also single rooms. Terms reasonable.

A CHARMING SUITE OF APARTMENTS on second floor to rent, together or separately, with or without private table, at No. 29 West 17th st.

A.—ELEGANT, COMFORTABLY FURNISHED suites, or single rooms, to rent to respectable parties, in first-class residence of owner, 230 East 23d st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—ONE LARGE ROOM AND a small room, for gentlemen, with board; references required.

SMALL FURNISHED ROOM, $2; ALSO, basement lately occupied by physician. No. 216 East 10th st., 2d av.

AT NO. 58 IRVING PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms in a private family; a large room and a hall room; also, a back parlor on first floor.

NO. 150 EAST 27TH ST.—A LARGE HANDsome, newly-furnished second-story front room, with or without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—NO. 89 MACdougal st., corner Bleecker st.

HOTELS.

TYLER HOUSE.—CORNER BROADWAY AND 12th st., good rooms from $3 per week up.

WINTER RESORTS.

ROYAL VICTORIA HOTEL,
NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS. T. J. PORTER, Proprietor.
For full information, address J. LIDGERWOOD, No. 758 Broadway, N. Y. Steamers sail every two weeks.

SHIPPING.

RED STAR LINE.
Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following Steamers are appointed to sail
FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia.		From New York.	
Nederland,	March 10	Switzerland,	Feb. 26
Vaderland,	April 3		

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia.		For New York.	
Nederland,	Feb. 14		
Vaderland,	March 10	Switzerland,	March 22

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin, $90. Second Cabin, $60
Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.
Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.
For passage, rates of freight, and other information, apply to GEORGE W. COLTON, Agent,
No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Gen. Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Phila.
B. vonder Becke, General European Agent, Antwerp.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Trumbleasch, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Feb. 22, at 9 o'clock A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Dire

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

RAPID TRANSIT NOTES.

REGULAR CONFERENCES PROPOSED—LETTER FROM AN OUTSIDER—THE ELEVATED ROAD.

The gentlemen already interested in raising the proposed "deferred capital stock fund," to secure a firm basis for rapid transit, will be called upon to report progress at an early day. Some of them, it is understood, have met with better success than they expected in so short a time. Others are earnestly at work, and will give a good account of themselves. There are daily consultations with a view to obtaining the best advice and the greatest possible aid. For the same purpose regular private conferences will be held speedily by the business men anxious to forward the movement. Mr. C. H. Roosevelt, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce meeting, wishes it to be understood that he will forward subscription papers to those who may desire to help in raising the fund. His office is at No. 11 Wall street. He will also receive additional names of subscribers by mail.

Letters of sympathy and advice are received every day by the Chairman of the original Merchants' Conference and its members. The following extracts are from a long letter upon the subject of this movement, written by David Grosabeck, Esq., of Ramapo, to a gentleman in this City:

"I have read with pleasure the articles lately published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES upon the subject of rapid transit, but having no interest in the city of New-York have felt that I had no right to attend any meeting. This, however, does not preclude my making an occasional suggestion. * * * Now, it seems to me that the first thing to do is to raise from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. I should endeavor to get $5,000,000. And this amount the people who want the accommodation should be prepared to subscribe. Aside from the benefit in building of the road would be to them, I would urge the additional inducement of a deferred stock, which, after paying the expenses and interest upon all indebtedness of the company, should be entitled to any net earnings up to six per cent. Any additional amount required I would propose to raise upon an issue of first mortgage fifty-year bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, payable quarterly, and convertible into the stock of the company at the option of the holders. And any holder of a $100 bond should be entitled to one vote at any election of Directors, or at any stockholders' meeting. And, if the legislature could be induced to pass a law exempting bonds and mortgages from taxation, New-York City would raise $10,000,000 of such bonds forthwith, provided the $5,000,000 deferred stock had been taken. I would also allow the deferred stock to participate in any excess of net earnings over 6 per cent. pro rata with any stock growing out of conversion of bonds. If the people who want rapid transit are not prepared to come forward and subscribe to this deferred stock, one man should—another man $10,000, you may as well leave the matter for the next generation, as people who will not help themselves cannot expect to be helped.

With the deferred stock subscribed I would like a good lot of these bonds bearing 6 per cent. interest, free from tax.

This is substantially the proposition of the citizens' movement, which was introduced through the columns of THE TIMES. Mr. Grosebeck was formerly well known in financial circles, but has retired from active business pursuits.

The Aldermanic Rapid Transit Committee meets to-day at 1 P. M. in the City Hall.

The New-York Elevated Railroad are strengthening their structure by adding truss-rods to the beams and braces to each side of the posts. Two gangs of men have been working at this from each end of the line toward the centre, and have nearly completed half the distance. When the job is concluded the company propose narrowing the gauge and adding steel rails. *This*, it is thought, may be accomplished in fifty days.

DEMANDS OF CITY HEALTH.

REPORT OF THE SANITARY INSPECTOR—WRETCHED CONDITION OF THE CENTRE STREET SEWER—IT SHOULD BE TAKEN UP—VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE MONTH.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following report on the condition of the Centre street sewer was presented:

SANITARY BUREAU, Feb. 8, 1875.

W. De F. Day, M. D., Sanitary Superintendent:

SIR: In accordance with your instructions, the undersigned inspectors of this department made an examination of the sewer in Centre street, extending from Pearl to Canal, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it served to properly drain or sewer this district, or whether it in any way affected the sanitary condition of the dwellings on the line of this street or vicinity, and found the condition thereof to be as follows:

The site of this sewer was once known as a part of the Collect Pond, (bounded by Baxter, Elm, Duane, and Centre streets,) at that time surrounded by marsh lands, through which many streams of water ran, having an outlet into the pond. When the sewer was built it was laid almost level, without a proper descent to convey matter discharged therein with sufficient velocity to the main sewer, in Canal street, to keep it free from deposit. As a consequence the stream flowing therein is always sluggish, from which cause it is subject to an accumulation of decomposing solid matter, giving rise to offensive and deleterious gases, which are conveyed, by means of the house drains, into the dwellings on the line of the street. The deposit referred to has also frequently caused the sewer to fill with water during heavy rain-falls, which, instead of being conveyed into the sewer in Canal street, would back through the house drains and into the cellars, and also percolate through the defective brickwork of the sewer into the surrounding ground. Owing to the nature of the soil on which the sewer is built, it has settled in many places, forming traps for the retention of filth, or, in other words, hidden elongated cesspools, which are constantly generating gaseous poisons that must seriously affect the health of the adjoining houses. One of these traps or depressions extends from the middle of the block on which the prison is located to Worth street, a distance of over 200 feet. From these causes there is at all times from four inches to three feet of water in portions of this sewer which has no means of discharge except by percolation or absorption of the earth. It was found from the foregoing causes and the failure of this sewer to adequately drain this district, that the cellars were frequently flooded with water, causing a saturation of the ground and an almost universal dampness of the buildings, to the serious detriment of the health of the occupants. In many of the cellars a steam-pump has to be used to keep the water from rising over the floors, the floors having to be frequently taken up and new floors laid from this cause. Through the courtesy of Warden Quinn your Inspectors were enabled to make an examination of the drainage of the City Prison. The surface of the cellar under the main building at this point was found covered with water to such a extent that one could almost swim in it. This condition was entirely due to the street sewer, and the general defective drainage of the place. The question of properly draining the ground on which this prison is situated is one which has been frequently agitated by the press of this city, and recently led the attention of our Municipal authorities to such an extent that at one time the removal of the prison from its present location was seriously contemplated, owing to its unsanitary condition, principally arising from defective drainage. The prison cellar being several feet above the inner sewer bottom of the sewer in the street, and this being the rule in regard to all the cellars in this street, we can see no good reason why the prison site, together with all the property on the line of Centre street, from Pearl to Canal streets, could not be properly drained and sewered if there was a proper sewer in the street. From the conditions hereinbefore enumerated, your Inspectors believe that the present sewer in Centre street is not capable of adequately draining or sewering this portion of the City, and that the further use thereof is calculated to injuriously affect the sanitary condition of the locality which it was constructed to benefit.

We would respectfully recommend that the present sewer be taken up, and that a new water-tight sewer be constructed in lieu thereof, under the direction of the Department of Public Works.

Before closing this report we beg leave to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered, and the courtesy extended, by Stevenson Towle, Esq., the Engineer in charge of sewers of this City, under the Department of Public Works.

Respectfully submitted
ROGER S. TRACY, M. D., Sanitary Inspector.
THOMAS J. NEALIS, Asst. Sanitary Inspector.

The report was adopted, and copies were ordered to be sent to the Mayor, the Board of Aldermen, and the Commissioner of Public Works, with the request that immediate action be taken thereon.

DR. Elisha Harris, Register of Vital Statistics, presented the following:

In the week ending on Saturday, the 6th inst., there were 6.0 deaths reported in this City, against 604 that were reported in the week ending Jan. 30. The course of mortality in the four weeks ending at the latter date exhibits the following facts respecting the chief diseases:

Causes of Death.	Week Ending Jan. 9.	Week Ending Jan. 16.	Week Ending Jan. 23.	Week Ending Jan. 30.
Total mortality from all causes	612	606	624	604
Zymotic diseases	164	236	158	164
Constitutional diseases	117	131	126	118
Local diseases	272	264	278	265
Developmental diseases	35	42	38	33
Deaths by violence	24	23	24	24
Small-pox	20	52	30	38
Scarlatina	24	17	10	9
Diphtheria	46	73	48	43
Typhoid fever	4	10	7	5
Phthisis pulmonalis	77	94	91	88
Bronchitis	28	30	36	37
Pneumonia	84	93	96	93
Deaths in institutions	112	131	118	107
Deaths of persons seventy years old or over	45	34	45	42
Deaths of children under five years of age	220	291	222	245
Mean temperature	28.5°	19.9°	19.4°	26.8°
Range of temperature	38.0°	37.0°	41.0°	21.0°

The excessive inclemency of the weather, its alterations of temperature through a range of 42°, Fahrenheit, and the unusually severe and fatal character of the inflammatory diseases of the lungs, explain the causes of the steadily high death-rate, which, for the past four weeks, has been equivalent to 31.70 in the 1,000 annually, and last week was at 30 per 1,000. The average death rate in twenty-one chief cities of Great Britain in the week ending the 16th of January was equal to 32 per 1,000 yearly. In Liverpool it was 38, in Mancester and in Dublin at 42, in Edinburgh at 34, and in Glasgow at 44 per 1,000, while in Paris it was 25.2, and in Munich, the week previously, 33.3, and in Copenhagen it was at 33.4 per 1,000.

DR. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending Jan. 30, 1875: Typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 42; measles, 6; diphtheria, 113; small-pox, 98; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 6.

Week ending Feb. 6, 1875: Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 7; scarlet fever, 50; measles, 2; diphtheria, 126; small-pox, 95; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 3.

It will be seen that during the past week diphtheria increased 13 cases, and small-pox decreased 3 cases. During the same period the Disinfecting Corps visited 91 dwellings where contagious diseases were found, and disinfected and fumigated 85 houses, together with clothing, bedding, &c.; 51 patients sick with small-pox were removed to the hospital, and 5 dead bodies to the Morgue by the Ambulance Corps.

THE BAR ASSOCIATION.

SUGGESTIONS ABOUT A NEW BUILDING—OPPOSITION TO THE SHERIFF'S EXTORTIONS—RESIGNATION OF MR. HENRY NICOLL.

The regular monthly meeting of the Bar Association was held last evening. Among those present were Gens. Charles W. Sandford and Joseph C. Jackson, Judge Peabody, and Messrs. Alson P. Man, Dorman B. Eaton, William Allen Butler, Sigismund Kaufmann, Edgar S. Van Winkle, and Augustus F. Smith. In the absence of the President, Hon. William M. Evarts, Gen. Sandford, one of the Vice Presidents, occupied the chair.

The Executive Committee reported that they had organized by the election of Mr. Augustus F. Smith as Chairman for the ensuing year; that there are now 645 members of the association, and a balance of $21,490 86 in the treasury, and that they had adopted a rule that all members of the association who shall be one year in arrears on the first of next April shall be dropped.

Mr. Eaton, Chairman of the committee to consider the project of obtaining better accommodations for the association, reported that the committee had thus far been unable to find either a building or a site for one in all respects suitable within the area between Fourth and Sixth avenues and Fourteenth and Thirty-fourth streets, to which the committee had been limited by the association. The expense was the main difficulty, and to obviate this he suggested that every member who would subscribe $500 should be relieved from the payment of dues for the period of twenty years.

After some dicussion, during which Mr. Roelker suggested that it would be a good plan for all who were dissatisfied with the present quarters of the association to subscribe $250 toward better ones, a resolution was adopted that the committee report a plan at the next regular meeting for securing a new building, based upon a subscription by the members.

On account of Gov. Tilden's inability to take an active part in its work, Mr. William M. Pritchard was added to the committee.

Resolutions offered by Mr. Charles H. Phelps, asking the Legislature not to pass the bill now before it compelling lawyers in the Marine Court to employ the Sheriff instead of Marshals to levy executions, were adopted; and a petition to the Legislature was drawn up, and a committee composed of Messrs. Phelps, Eaton, and Price appointed to further the objects of the resolutions. The cause of this action was stated to be the exorbitant charges of the Sheriff.

The resignation of Mr. Henry Nicoll, lately charged with defalcations in his office of Executor, was presented by the Chairman, no cause being stated for the resignation, and was unanimously accepted. Mr. Nicoll was one of the founders of the association, was always an officer of it, and was a member of the present Executive Committee.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members: Artemas H. Holmes, A. B. Herrick, B. B. Foster, Nathan Cutler, Francis L. Ogden, Joseph Gutman.

RAILROAD TOPICS.

The representatives of sixteen Southern railroads met in Macon, Ga., recently, and organized a pool for an advance in freights. After agreeing on a pro rata division of the profits, the following cotton rates were agreed upon, to take effect Jan. 1, 1875: From Augusta to Baltimore, $3 50 per bale; to Philadelphia, $3 75; to New-York, $3 75; to Boston, $4 50; to Providence, $4 50. From Atlanta to Baltimore, $1 05 per hundred pounds; Philadelphia, $1 10; New-York, $1 20; Providence $1 20. From Macon to Baltimore, 95 cents per hundred pounds; Philadelphia, 95 cents; New-York, 95 cents; Boston, $1 05; Providence, $1 05.

Two subsequent meetings were held in the Kimball House, Atlanta. A letter was received from Gen. Mahone, of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, stating that he disapproved of the pool business, but claimed the right to carry business to any section of the country he could reach, agreeing at the same time to maintain any rates established by the convention then in session. The following apportionment of the inward or south-bound freight business was agreed upon; Georgia Railroad to have forty-eight per cent.; Central Railroad to have thirty-two per cent.; Air Line Railroad to have twenty per cent. The plan works as follows: The longer railroad lines diverging from Norfolk and Portsmouth will make as strenuous efforts as ever to obtain as much business as possible. At the expiration of a month, the Georgia Railroad has received sixty per cent. of the freight business; the road is only entitled under its agreement to forty-eight per cent.; therefore on the twelve per cent. surplus, it is bound to charge only the cost of carrying, (one cent per mile,) and pay over the profits twelve the 12 per cent. surplus to the agent who balances up the accounts of the roads monthly, and will pay the surplus to the road that has lost the twelve per cent. of business which the Georgia Road has gained. This agent has been selected—Mr. Miles Freeman, of Macon, Ga., formerly connected with the Macon and Western Railroad under the administration of A. J. White, President, previous to the lease of the road to the Central. Mr. Freeman reported for duty on Feb. 5. There is a supposition that with freights there will also a division of certain towns—that they are parceled out to certain lines. Columbus was given to the Central Road under some arrangement some time back. Under the present arrangement prices will advance to the classification rates of 1873. The new schedule took effect Feb. 8.

The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company has negotiated $1,000,000 of its first mortgage consolidated bonds through Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co., of this City. It is understood that they were taken in London. The sale of these bonds places the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company in funds to complete its lines to the Niagara River, where it will connect with the Great Western Railroad of Canada, and the Canada Southern Railroad. It is expected that the extension will be ready for business by October.

HARSH WORDS BETWEEN BROOKLYN OFFICIALS.

Fears of a water famine were recently entertained in Brooklyn, owing to the great waste occasioned by citizens in letting the water run continually to prevent freezing. Prompt measures were taken by the Board of City Works to prevent the impending disaster. A number of people who violated the City ordinance which prohibits a needless waste of water were fined, and in this way a great saving was effected. Public attention was attracted to the matter, and it was much discussed in the local papers. Many people were in favor of building a new reservoir, and a motion with that object in view was presented at a meeting of the Common Council. Some citizens, alarmed at the present high water rates, and fearing an increase if a new reservoir was undertaken, called upon Mayor Hunter in reference to the matter. In one of the local papers Mr. Hunter was reported as saying to the delegation of citizens, while speaking of the Board of City Works, that "they take advantage of a heavy frost and get up a scare that a water famine is impending." Commissioner R. M. Whiting, of the Board of City Works, took umbrage at this expression, and addressed a letter to the Mayor, asking that official if he was correctly reported in the paper referred to. The Mayor returned an evasive answer to the effect that in his interview with the citizens, he was not aware that the "Board of City Works" had been mentioned. Mr. Whiting, wishing for a more direct answer, again wrote to the Mayor, but received no satisfactory reply. This drew from Mr. Whiting a long letter which was given for publication yesterday, in which the Commissioner charged the Mayor with deliberately slandering the Board of City Works, and passing an opinion on matters which he had not attempted to investigate. To this letter Mayor Hunter has not yet made any reply.

NEGRO BURGLARS SEVERELY PUNISHED.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Nolan called up the case of George Dilworth, a colored man charged with burglary in the first degree, in having broken into the dwelling-house of William J. Houck, No. 143 West Sixteenth street, on the night of the 28th of January, without, however, having an opportunity to steal any property. Another colored man named Charles Brown, was charged with a similar offense, in having forcibly entered the residence of Fanny Morton, No. 123 West Twenty-seventh street, and stolen therefrom a piano cover valued at $15. Both prisoners pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and were sentenced by Recorder Hackett to ten years each in State Prison at hard labor.

AN EXTRAORDINARY PIG.

A large placard was posted in a prominent place in the Produce Exchange during the past two days, bearing the following announcement:

Principal cause of the advance in lard! The great Poland-China Hog, Grand Duke, now on exhibition, for the benefit of the Produce Exchange Relief Fund.

A. S. SPAULDING, Chairman of the Committee.

On payment of twenty-five cents, members were conducted down stairs into the old reading-room of the Exchange, and were there shown one of the most attenuated specimens of a dead pig that ever came to market. It was stretched out on two barrels, and an old slouched hat was perched upon its tail. The joke was hugely enjoyed, and glowing descriptions of the Poland-China hog were given for the purpose of inducing others to go and be "sold" likewise. Last year the Exchange established a relief fund for the benefit of the poor of the city, and raised over $10,000. Mr. Spaulding, to whom the pig was consigned, seeing that it had no market value, conceived the idea of making it contribute to the fund. It was first put up at raffle, realizing over $100. The lucky winner then put it on exhibition as described above, and the result has been another $100 for the poor.

THE METUCHEN MURDER TRIAL.

STORY OF THE MURDER OF DANIEL TALMAGE—THE WIFE'S TESTIMONY.

The trial of Michael Sullivan for the murder of Daniel Talmage, at Metuchen, was commenced yesterday in the Middlesex County Courts. The court-room was crowded with spectators. The court was opened at 10 o'clock, Judge Scudder presiding. The prisoner was brought into court in the custody of the Sheriff, and placed in a seat by the side of his counsel. Directly after the opening of the court, Judge Cowenhoven, of counsel for the defense, stated that he had seen one of the witnesses for the defense on Monday afternoon, and was informed by him that he would not be able to attend in court at any time within two weeks. The Court said that it had already been decided that the case must go on. A jury was then selected without any unnecessary delay, and A. V. Schenck, Prosecutor of the Pleas, opened the case for the prosecution, and gave a brief resumé of the facts. The victim, Daniel Talmage, was a farmer 69 years old, residing in the township of Raritan, near Metuchen, and had gained the respect and esteem of the entire neighborhood. On Dec. 1 he started from his home to get his horses and put them in the stable. His wife, from the window, saw him leading the horses into the stable. A few minutes later, she looked out of the window again and saw a man leaning against a wagon. She sent some one out immediately and ascertained that the man was Mr. Talmage, and he was covered with blood which poured from a wound on his head. Physicians were promptly summoned, but all efforts to save his life proved futile, and he died on the following day. No money was found on his person, although he was known to be in the habit of carrying a large sum with him constantly. An examination of the stable and surrounding premises disclosed the fact that some of the horses had been fed. Pools of blood were found upon the floor, bloody finger marks on the door frame, and foot-prints in the snow, leading from the door toward the railroad track. The suspicion that Sullivan was the murderer arose from the fact that he had been to the house seeking employment, and offering to work for his board. In his presence Mr. Talmage took out a well-filled pocket-book to make change for another person. Sullivan was afterward seen to follow Mr. Talmage to the barn. On the same evening he was seen in Woodbridge, drunk, and displaying a large sum of money in a pocket-book which was recognized as belonging to the murdered man. He was subsequently arrested in Newark, and on his person the pocket-book owned by Mr. Talmage, and it contained a certificate of deposit in the Newark Savings Bank which had been given to Mr. Talmage in person at the bank.

Mrs. Anna Talmage, the widow of the murdered man, was the first witness called, and testified to the facts as given above.

SUIT AGAINST THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Pilot Commissioners held their regular weekly meeting yesterday. A communication was received stating that several additional buoys had been carried away by the ice, and the Secretary was ordered to notify the Light-house Board in order that they may be replaced by temporary spar buoys.

Mr. William Allen Butler, the counsel to the commission, was instructed to commence suit forthwith against the Police Commissioners for alleged violation of the law in causing street filth to be dumped from the ends of the piers into the North and East Rivers. This brings the matter into the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commission. The suit is to be based on testimony as to specific acts furnished at the instance of the commission by the wharfinger who made a general complaint at the last meeting.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Henry Farnam, of New-Haven, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. Asher P. Nichols, of Buffalo, is at the Hoffman House.

Don Carlos Butterfield, of Utah, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Controller Nelson K. Hopkins, of Albany, and Gen. Joseph R. Anderson, of Richmond, are at the St. James Hotel.

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Alexander, United States Army, and Lieut. Commander Frederick R. Smith, United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Fitch, son-in-law and daughter of Gen. Sherman; ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana; Seth Green and Edwin M. Smith, of Rochester; L. R. Shewell, of Bostou, and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE NEW-JERSEY STOCK EXCHANGE—GOVERNOR BEDLE'S FIRST VETO—HE OBJECTS TO SPECIAL LEGISLATION—PROSPECTS OF A JOINT BALLOT FOR THE ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS—ROUTINE BUSINESS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875.

Assemblyman Robes' bill, introduced in the lower house of the New-Jersey Assembly, last evening, for the organization of a New-Jersey Stock Exchange, names several North Hudson County gentlemen as incorporators. The purpose of the Exchange seems to be to fix a market value for New-Jersey stocks and other securities. It is said that at present they have no fixed values in Wall street, and instances are cited in which Jersey City bonds could be purchased in one place two per cent. below the price at which they could be purchased at another.

Both houses reassembled this morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Wyckoff of Warren County, submitted a resolution from which some curious developments are expected. It calls for the appointment of a committee of five to investigate the State Reform School. The preamble to the resolution sets out, as the basis for the investigation, a complaint of those in the school to the effect that the building is improperly heated. Mr. Wyckoff intimates broadly, however, that the investigation will cover much more ground than that, and it is suspected that the institution is not conducted as it should be. The resolution was passed, and Speaker Vanderbilt appointed a committee, with Mr. Wyckoff as the Chairman.

A bill for the incorporation of the Mill Creek Canal and Dock Company contemplates the improvement of the meadow waste now stretching south of Montgomery street from the old corporate limits of Jersey City to the foot of Bergen Hill.

Gov. Bedle to-day transmitted to the House his first veto. Since it defines the important position of the Governor not only upon a particular bill which it vetoes, but upon a number of others now pending and yet to be brought before both houses, it is well worth reproducing in full. It is as follows:

TRENTON, Feb. 9, 1875.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY: I am constrained to return without approval Assembly Bill No. 65, entitled "An act to incorporate the Peters and Calhoun Manufacturing Company." It is intended by this bill to incorporate a manufacturing and trading company in the saddlery and harness business. Its provisions are not peculiar nor objectionable in themselves, but it belongs to a class of special legislation by which corporate privileges in an ordinary business are conferred, and which privileges, in my judgment, should be obtained only through general laws. We have now an act under which a corporation may be organized for the purpose of carrying on any lawful business whatever, except banking. If some of its clauses should be regarded as too exacting, a change could readily be made, so as to make it conform to the usual scope of such bills as this. In common business matters charters should be procured without discrimination, and under general laws. The waste of public time and money in special legislation like this, and of a kindred character, is so great, and the true policy of the State so decidedly against it, as to induce me in this way, and at the first suitable opportunity, to call attention to it, so that now the evil may be corrected, and the principle of general law in corporate privileges in ordinary business be acted upon, if thought wise by the Legislature.

Respectfully, JOSEPH D. BEDLE, Governor.

No action was taken on the veto. The veto was followed later in the day by a Message vetoing a bill to incorporate a Paterson Lodge, upon the ground that the incorporation can organize under the general law concerning benevolent and charitable institutions.

The most important matter brought to the notice of the Senate to-day was a resolution fixing March 4 as the day for the final adjournment of the two houses. The resolution was immediately sent to the House for concurrence, but a number of members were heard to say that they would keep the Senate in session till the 4th of July before they would go home without having a joint ballot for the election of State officers. The House members—the Democrats among them at any rate—seem to regard the resolution sent in by the Senate as a device to escape a joint meeting; but just why they think so none of them appear to be able to explain. Later in the day Assemblyman Patterson, of Monmouth, offered a resolution asking for a joint meeting on Wednesday the 17th inst. The resolution passed the House without objection, and will go to the Senate for concurrence. The resolution has revived the discussion whether there will be any joint meeting this session for the election of State officers. There are eight Democratic Senators who will, of course, vote to go into joint meeting; and it is said that three of the Republican Senators, unwilling to establish a precedent, have decided to vote with the eight Democrats. If this be the case, the Senators in favor of the Senate meeting the house for joint ballot have a majority in the upper House, and the joint meeting is an assured fact.

Governor Bedle to-day renominated Judge E. L. B. Wales for the bench of the Court of Errors and Appeals of the State, and the nomination was confirmed.

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, FEB. 10, 3:30 O'CLOCK A. M.

FIRE AT THE BLIND ASYLUM.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE COOK-HOUSE AND REFECTORY—LOSS, $20,000.

At 1:15 this morning a fire broke out in a four-story gray-stone building adjoining the main structure of the Institution for the Blind, situated in Ninth avenue, between Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth streets. The building, which is about 120 feet long by fifty feet in width, was used as a kitchen and refectory, and although it is an entirely separate building from that occupied by the blind inmates of the asylum, it is connected with the main structure by means of a covered passage-way on the ground floor. The fire was discovered by Patrolman Carley, of the Twentieth Precinct, who was on post on Thirty-third street, and had doubtless been burning for some time before it was seen from the street. An alarm was immediately given by the Policeman and Foreman of engine No. 34, located in Thirty-third street near Ninth avenue, telegraphed the alarm to Fire Headquarters from the signal-box at the corner of Thirty-third street and Eighth avenue. Several steamers and hook and ladders were soon on the spot, but owing to the frozen condition of the hydrants in the neighborhood, some time elapsed before a full supply of water was obtained. By this time the flames had gained possession of the south-east corner of the building from the second floor to the roof. Fearing that the high wind, prevailing at the time, would drive the flames in contact with the main building, two additional alarms were sent out by telegraph, and reinforcements of steamers and firemen soon arrived. Chief Engineer Bates arrived in response to the second alarm and took command of the force of the firemen on the ground. Despite the intense cold the firemen worked bravely, and by their well-directed efforts succeeded, at 2:30 this morning, in gaining control of the flames, and by 3 o'clock they were almost extinguished.

The alarm of fire caused the utmost excitement among the unfortunate inmates of the Asylum. Owing, however, to the wise precautions of the Superintendent, Mr. William B. Waite, no panic occurred. The inmates were roused from their beds and marshalled in lines in the corridors outside their dormitories, with their clothing gathered up ready to march out the building at a given signal. All the teachers and employes at the institution showed commendable presence of mind.

The loss by the fire is roughly estimated at $20,000. It is supposed to be fully covered by insurance, but owing to the lateness of the hour no particulars could be obtained.

A YOUTHFUL PARRICIDE.

A FAMILY QUARREL—A BOY FATALLY WOUNDS HIS FATHER.

Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night a man by the name of Aaron Churchill, aged forty-nine, was shot by his son, at his residence, No. 265 West Thirty-ninth street. It seems that the father had for some time objected to the number of visitors received by his daughter. His wife took sides with the girl, and the affair culminated in a quarrel in which Churchill seized his wife by the shoulders and shook her violently. At this point, Walter Churchill, a boy of sixteen interfered, and drew a pistol and shot his father in the head. The ball entered just above the left temple, and Churchill fell to the floor. An alarm was then given, and the neighbors rushed in and the Police were called. The boy was at once arrested and medical aid was sent for. When the physicians arrived the wound was examined, and it was found that the ball had entered the brain. The wound is said to be mortal.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

A lecture on "Schiller" will be delivered by Bayard Taylor on Friday evening next, at Steinway Hall.

The association known as "The Evening Receptions of 1874 and 1875" will not resume their sociables until after Lent.

We beg to acknowledge the receipt of $1 from "Carrie," and $5 from an unknown party, in aid of the poor family in West Seventeenth street.

The Klopstock took out yesterday 43,500 letters and eighty-four bags of newspapers. This included the New-Zealand mail, consisting of 181 bags, which arrived via San Francisco on Monday at noon.

Joseph Hall, indicted for selling obscene pictures, pleaded guilty in the Court of General Sessions yesterday. Recorder Hackett sentenced Hall to two years in State Prison and to pay a fine of $500.

The Congressional Temperance Society renew this year their earnest recommendation that intemperance and its remedies occupy the attention of Christian ministers and churches on the 21st of February.

Iven Olsen, an aged Swede, was convicted yesterday in the Court of General Sessions of stabbing a laborer named Michael Turley, who detected him in the act of stealing coal at Mott Haven, and was sent to State Prison for eighteen months.

William Brown, who was arrested ten days since, charged with keeping a gambling-house at No. 615 Broadway, was before Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, for final examination. He was held in $1,000 bail to answer the charge at the General Sessions.

The regular monthly meeting of the Second Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at No. 189 Chatham street, Mr. Dennis Shea, the President, in the chair. The usual business, including the election of a number of new members, was transacted.

The thirty-first regular public meeting of the Young Men's Woman Suffrage League will be held this evening at their head-quarters, room No. 24 Cooper Institute. An address, entitled "Political Rights and the Intellectual Life," will be made by Mr. Edward King, of Edinburgh.

Otto Link, a jeweler, represented himself as as a member of the firm of Norman & Co., Broadway jewelers, and gave Henry Utzmann, of No. 2,259 Second avenue, a forged check for $28, in payment for two barrels of flour. In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Linz pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for three years.

President Orton, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, yesterday confirmed the report that the company had effected a loan of $5,000,000. The loan was negotiated through Morton, Bliss & Co., and is for the purpose of paying off $4,500,000 of obligations which will fall due next November.

The following Directors were elected yesterday of the Sixth Avenue Railroad: Richard Mortimer, G. W. Burpham, Frederic De Peyster, Johnathan Thorne, T. R. Butler, Waldo Hutchins, William R. Stewart, Abram R. Van Nest, Edward Minturn, Robert T. Woodward, Henry Demarest, Josiah Jex, and Stephen Ray.

The banquet of the old Californians residing in the East will be held at the Sturtevant House tomorrow evening. Among those who are expected to be present are Gens. Hancock, Hooker, Ingalls, and Groson, United States Army; Commodore Livingston, Commodore C. K. Garrison, and many others. The Governor's Island Band will furnish the music.

Carrie Rogers, charged with an assault upon Dr. Lewis B. Horton, was arraigned before Justice Kasmire, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, and was held for examination until to-day. She claims that she struck Dr. Horton in self-defense as he attempted to take liberties with her. She also states that she bought the slung-shot for ten cents from a girl who lives in Jersey and wanted the money. A full investigation into the case will be held.

Six young women, who had recently been convicted in the Court of Special Sessions of participating in an indecent exhibition in a house in Twenty-second street, and sentenced one year each to the Penitentiary, were brought before Judge Barrett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, and a motion made for their discharge on the ground that they had been convicted of no crime known to the common or statutory law. Judge Barrett reserved his decision on the motion.

Since the appearance of the paragraph in THE TIMES concerning Mr. William Butler Duncan's withdrawal from the position of Director of the Erie Railway Company, official information has been received to the effect that his resignation was handed to the President some months ago, when he went South, to be used only under certain contingent circumstances. It has not been alluded to since, and Mr. Duncan is now in London representing the company.

BROOKLYN.

There is a balance in the City Treasury of $1,412,614 41, deposited in twelve city banks.

Lenten services are announced for this morning in the Protestant Episcopal and Roman Catholic churches.

The stockholders of the Lafayette Fire Insurance Company met yesterday afternoon, at No. 359 Fulton street, and elected the following officers to serve during the ensuing year: Huoert Giroux, Curtis Noble, Darius Allen, John H. Seebeck, Amos Robbins, Adrian A. Seaman, Philip S. Crooke, Samuel Garrison, Stephen A. Dodge, James Titus, Alfred W. Spear, Joseph Wilde, Theo. Magnus, Herbert Napier, Abia B. Thorn, David K. Ducker, James Kay, Isaac Carnart, Francis DuBois, and Samuel Van Wyck.

During the month of January 472 new cases were treated at the Long Island College Hospital. Of these, 253 of the patients were males and 219 females.

An order has been obtained from the courts appointing Commissioners to assess the value of Grossett Lanny's land in Water street, which is required for the Brooklyn bridge.

For the past few days the Ridgewood water used in the city has been of a nasty brown color. This is accounted for by the fact that during the freshet in the Hempstead Valley last week, many of the streams reached a great height, and a large quantity of surface dirt was thus washed into the reservoir.

Mary Rigby, aged fifty, residing at No. 45 Gold street, was beaten by her husband, George Rigby, a shoemaker, yesterday afternoon, with such violence that her recovery is considered doubtful. Rigby escaped. The cause of the assault was a remonstrance on the part of Mrs. Rigby because her husband had purchased whisky with thirty cents which she had given him to buy tea and bread.

A consultation took place yesterday morning between the Supply Committee of the Board of Supervisors and the Charity Commissioners, in reference to outdoor relief for the poor. In the course of the discussion, Dr. Norris, President of the Board of Charity Commissioners, said that villainous articles of food had been furnished by the contractors for the use of the poor. A motion by Supervisor Fisher to report in favor of appointing a committee to investigate the charges made by Dr. Norris against the contractors was adopted.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

THE QUESTION IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES—THE CASE OF MRS. MINOR AGAINST A REGISTER OF VOTERS IN MISSOURI.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The Supreme Court today heard the case of Virginia L. Minor, with whom her husband is joined, against Happersett, a registering officer of the State of Missouri, who had refused to register Mrs. Minor as a lawful voter. Plaintiff claims that, as a citizen of the United States, she is entitled to the privilege common to all citizens of voting, and particularly at Federal elections. The State court decided against the right under the Constitution and laws of Missouri, and the argument here is that the privilege of voting for Federal officials does not depend upon State authority except as to the right of regulating its exercise, and as to that right the State cannot, under the pretense of regulating it, actually prohibit its enjoyment by imposing impossible conditions. The Constitution of the State and the Registration act based thereon are repugnant to and in violation of the Federal Constitution in many of its provisions, but clearly so in respect of section of the Fourteenth Amendment, which expressly gives the elective franchise to all citizens of the United States, and protects them in that right as against State laws and State authority; and there being no limitation of the right to male citizens by its provisions, or authorized by it, no action or jurisdiction can impart one; and the courts must therefore decide in favor of the right in all citizens, including the female citizen. It also urged that by ratifying this amendment the several States are estopped from longer claiming the right to limit the franchise to males as a State prerogative, and that all legislation by the States tending to that end is void.

This theory is maintained by ex-Senator Henderson and John M. Krum, whose names are appended to the brief.

The oral argument was made by Francis Minor, the husband of plaintiff.

The Register relies upon the justness of the decision below, and does not appear here.

During the argument the following colloquy occurred:

Mr. Justice Field—So you hold that citizenship confers the right to vote?

Counsel—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Justice Field—Have children then the right to vote?

Counsel—Yes, Sir. [Without any further explanation.]

The court generally seemed inclined to rally the counsel, but as he either did not relish the piquant interruption and therefore purposely refrained from replying, or was unable to respond to the satisfaction of their Honors, they soon ceased to ply him with questions.

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

STATEMENT OF RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES UP TO THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The following abstract of reports to the Controller of the Currency, showing the condition of the National Banks in the United States at the close of business on the 31st of December, with the principal items therein, has just been completed:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	$953,861,397
United States bonds	412,980,200
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	86,488,831
Due from banks	59,735,303
Checks and other cash items	14,026,115
Fractional currency	2,293,182
Specie	22,436,761
Legal-tender notes	82,751,791

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1100 West. Union.....73⅝ | 400 Union Pacific.....40⅜
700 do.....b3. 73⅝ | 900 do.....s3. 40¼
1600 do.....s3. 73¾ | 700 do.....40⅜
500 do.....73¼ | 1000 do.....b3. 40½
1000 do.....73⅝ | 700 do.....s3. 40⅜
800 do.....b3. 73⅝ | 1800 do.....40½
1300 do.....s3. 73¼ | 1800 do.....b3. 40⅝
500 do.....73⅝ | 3100 do.....40⅝
600 do.....s3. 73¼ | 700 do.....s3. 40⅝
100 Pacific Mail.....34⅞ | 900 do.....b3. 40½
800 do.....34⅜ | 600 St. Paul.....37
400 do.....s3. 34⅝ | 100 do.....c. 37
300 do.....34⅞ | 100 C., C. & I. C.....s3. 8
300 Erie Railway.....28¾ | 200 do.....6¾
200 do.....28¼ | 100 Toledo & Wab.....16
100 do.....b3. 28¼ | 100 do.....b3. 16
800 do.....28 | 100 do.....b3. 16⅛
100 Rock Island...s3.104 | 200 do.....15⅜
100 do.....104 | 200 do.....s3. 15⅝
800 Lake Shore.....73⅜ | 200 do.....15⅝
500 do.....73⅝ | 500 do.....15⅝
100 do.....73¾ | 200 do.....c. 15⅝
300 do.....s3. 73⅝ | 400 Ohio & Miss.....28¼
500 do.....73⅝ | 100 do.....28¼
100 do.....c. 45⅜ | 100 At. & Pac. Pf...s3. 15
200 do.....45⅜ | 100 N. Y. C. & H...b3. 101¾
600 do.....44⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, R.....b. c. 119⅜
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C.....
5s, new '12.119
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C.....'67.....12.120
50,000 do.....b. c. 119⅞
$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81. C. 120⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40. R.....12.114⅜
do.....12.114⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, '81. R. 111¾
45,000 do.....12.115¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s. N. ex c.....46
30,000 C., C. & I. 1st.....b. c. 106
5,000 B., H. & E. 1st 2d.....200
3,000 N. J. C. 1st con. 104½
2,000 M. & St. P. 8s. 1st.....106
4,000 C. & N. W. 1st 98
2,000 C. & N. W. con.....100
do. sup. Gold b. 82¾
5,000 do.....b. c. 82½
2,000 M. & E. 1st.....112
2,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s con.....84¾
1,000 C. F. & Min 1st. 83⅜
1,000 Mich. S. 2d.....101¾
500 L. S. Div. bds. 100¼
500 N. Y. C. 6s. 1883 ⁹⁰
10,000 do.....1887. 99½
1,000 L. S. con. R. 1st 104
12,000 Har. 7s. Comp. 110¼
9,000 Un. Pac. 1st.....99½
6,000 do.....90¾
45,000 U. P. S. F.....84
2,000 do.....b. c. 119⅞
600 do.....44⅞
$5,000 U. S. 6s. '65 ... 103⅝
6,000 do.....b. c. 119⅝
20,000 C. S. 5-20 R.....'65, N.....118⅞
do.....3,000 U. S. 10-40 R. 114¼
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R.....27,000 U. S. 6s, C. 119⅞
64.....127⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 N. Y. St. 7s. R. Ety L.....b. c. 106⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s. '76, b. c. 100
1,000 Mo. 6s. '77, b. c. 99¾
2,000 Mo. 6s. L. B.....b3. 93¾
1, 00 Tenn. 6s. n. s. 45
2,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, San J. Brch. 85⅞
2,000 Un on Pac. R. 84
19,000 Union Pac. 1st. 93¾
65,000 do.....s15 34⅝
do.....s10. 14⅞
do.....s10. 14⅝
do.....14⅜
do.....b3. 15¼
do.....15⅜
do.....15⅝
do.....15⅝
200 Union Pac. b. c. 95⅝
do.....b. c. 95⅝
do.....b3. 40¼
do.....s3. 40¾
do.....s3. 40⅝
do.....s15. 27⅝
do.....27¾
do.....27⅝
do.....27½
do.....b3. 27¾
do.....b. c. 27⅝
do.....27⅞
do.....b. c. 73½
do.....73⅝
do.....s7. 73⅜
do.....b10. 73¼
do.....b3. 73⅜
do.....73¾
do.....73⅝
do.....s3. 44¼
do.....44¾
do.....44¼
do.....44⅜
do.....s5. 44⅝
do.....44¾
do.....s3. 44⅝
do.....b3. 44½
do.....44⅝
do.....44½
do.....44⅜
do.....b3. 44⅝
do.....44½
do.....44⅜
do.....b3. 44⅝
do.....s10. 6
do.....s3. 6

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 Ill. 6s. Reg.....114⅜
300 Lake Shore.....s3. 73½
400 do.....73⅝
100 Western Union.....72⅞
1000 do.....72⅝
100 do.....72⅜
500 do.....72⅝
300 do.....b5. 72⅜
300 do.....72⅝
500 Pac. Mail.....s3. 33¾
200 do.....33¼
30 do.....33
600 do.....b3. 33¼
50 N. Y. C. & H.....101¾
100 Erie Railway.....27¾
1000 Lake Shore.....s3. 73⅝
500 do.....73⅝
100 do.....73⅜
100 do.....b3. 73⅝
100 do.....73⅞
100 St. Paul.....b10. 36¾
900 Del., L. & W.....100⅜

TUESDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

Business at the Stock Exchange to-day was exceedingly dull, and only 137,540 shares exchanged hands. Western Union attracted most attention. The stock opened at 73⅜, but rapidly fell off to 72⅝@72½. During the afternoon the price reacted to 73⅜, closing at 73⅝. The company has just negotiated a $500,000 six ₱ cent. gold loan at a price equal to about 95 in currency. The loan is made for the purpose of canceling $4,500,000 7 ₱ cent. currency bonds maturing Nov. 18, and also for the purpose of paying off $250,000 expended on the new building in excess of the building loan. Pacific Mail was noticeably weak, opening at 34⅞, and selling as low as 33, and with but a trifling recovery at the close. The news in regard to the appointment of Receivers of the C., C. and I. C. Railroad caused a decline of 2 ₱ cent. in the stock, the price at the close being 6. Toledo and Wabash sold at 16@15¾@15. Erie was weak and sold down from 28¼ to 27⅜, with some recovery at the close. In the other leading speculative securities the fluctuations were unimportant. Investment shares were firm.

Money was again abundant to-day, the rates for call loans being 2½@3 ₱ cent. The quotations for mercantile paper present no change.

The foreign advices reported very little change in the monetary situation at London. The Bank of England lost £3,000 sterling on balance to-day. The market for securities was firm, and closed as follows: Consols, 92⅝@92⅞ for money, and 92⅜@92⅞ for the account; 6's, old, at 107¾; 1867's at 107⅝@107¾; 10-40's, new, at 104¾; Erie shares at 18¾, and Erie 2d mortgage bonds at 25@25¼. The Sterling Exchange market was firmer. The nominal asking rates were advanced from $4 86 to $4 86½ for prime bankers' 60-day sterling bills, and from $4 89 to $4 89½ for demand. The supply of bills in second hands was sufficient to meet the demand, which was limited, and actual business was at $4 85¼@$4 85⅝ and $4 88@$4 88½. Gold advanced from 114⅛ to 114¾, reacted to 114½, and in the afternoon again became strong and advanced to 114⅞, at which the closing rates were effected. On gold loans the rates ranged from 1 to 3 ₱ cent. for carrying. Some loans were made free of interest. The export clearances of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from the port of New-York for the week ending to-day were $4,382,576, as against $6,219,713 for the corresponding week last year, and $5,357,750 in 1873. The total exports since Jan. 1, this year, are $26,806,051, against $32,673,408 for the same period last year, and $28,383,931 in 1873.

The advance in gold was followed by a slight improvement in Government bonds, the offerings of which continue very small. The market closed firm in tone. Railroad bonds were firm, but without any special change in quotations. The Pacific issues were slightly lower for Centrals and Union Firsts, and a fraction higher for Sinking Funds. Chicago and Northwestern Consolidated, gold, advanced to 82¾. Toledo and Wabash, St. Louis Division, declined ½ ₱ cent., selling at 65½. C., C. & I. C., second, sold at 25. State bonds were firm for Missouris, and barely steady for Tennessees.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1875.

Gold receipts	$404,564 32
Gold payments	422,232 92
Gold balance	45,575,903 32
Currency receipts	609,869 01
Currency payments	893,889 47
Currency balance	47,573,097 66
Customs	371,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—FEB. 9.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s, coup., 1881	115¼	115¾
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	116⅜	116⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119⅞	119⅞
American Gold	114⅜	114⅞
Bills on L'n, 60 days	84 85/8	84 85¼@84 85⅝
New York Central and Hudson	101½	101⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	103¾	103⅞
Pacific Mail	34⅜	33¾
St. Paul Common	36⅞	36½
St. Paul Preferred	57½	57½
Western Union	73⅝	72⅝
Union Pacific	40¼	40
Lake Shore	73¾	73¼
Toledo and Wabash	15¾	15¾
North-western	45¾	44½
North-western Preferred	56½	58
Delaware and Lackawanna	109¼	109⅜
New-Jersey Central	108	108
Panama	113	113
Ohio and Mississippi	28	27⅞
C., C. and Indiana Central	8	6
Harlem	132½	128½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of shares.
New-York Central	101¾	101⅝	140
Erie	28¼	27⅜	4,200
Lake Shore	73⅝	73¼	2,900
Michigan Central	104½	104	100
North-western	45¾	44½	12,300
North-western Preferred	58¼	58	400
Rock Island	104	103⅞	600
Milwaukee and St. Paul	37	36⅜	4,200
Del., Lack. & Western	109⅜	109¼	1,800
Michigan Central	104	104	100
Illinois Central	101¾	101	300
Union Pacific	40⅝	40	25,200
Missouri Pacific	48	49	100
C., C. & Indiana Central	8	6	4,700
Hannibal & St. Joseph	21	21	100
Mariposa	6⅜	6⅜	400
Ohio & Mississippi	28⅜	27¾	5,300
Western Union	73⅝	72⅝	33,800
Atlantic & Pacific Prof	15	15	100
Pacific Mail	34⅞	33	26,000
Total sales			137,540

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
U. S. Cur. 6s	119¾	120
6s, 1881, r	119½	119¾
6s, 1881, c	120¼	120⅜
5-20s, 1862, r	116⅜	116½
5-20s, 1862, c	116⅜	116½
5-20s, 1864, r	117⅛	118
5-20s, 1864, c	117¾	118
5-20s, 1865, r	119⅜	119⅞
5-20s, 1865, c	119⅞	120
5-20s, '65, n. r	118¾	119
5-20s, 1867, r	119½	119¾
5-20s, 1867, c	119¾	120
5-20s, 1868, r	119¾	120
5-20s, 1868, c	119¾	120
10-40s, r	114¼	114½
10-40s, c	114¾	115
6s, Currency	127½	128

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $186,000 for interest and $23,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$52,913,000
Gold balances	1,798,563
Currency balances	2,064,757

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$79,605,709
Currency balances	4,188,525
Gold exchanges	5,036,639
Gold balances	942,235

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Ark. 6s, Funded I	25	N. Y. Reg. B. L	106½
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. iss.	12	N. Y. Comp. B. L	106½
Ark. 7s, M. & L. R.	15	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '75	110
Ark. 7s, L. R. P. B. & N. O.	12	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '77	110
Ark. 7s, M. & H. R. Conv.	12	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '79	110
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cent.	12	N. Y. 6s, Can. L. '80	75 110
California 7s	111¼	N. Y. 5s, Gold L.	76 110
Connecticut 6s	106	N. C. 6s, old, Jan. & Ju.	27
Georgia 6s	82	N. C. 6s, Apr. & Oct.	27
Ga. 7s, new bonds	91	N. C. N. C. R. R. 6s	95
Ga. 7s, indorsed	85	N. C. A. C. R. Ap. & Oc.	56¾
Ga. 7s, Gold bonds	74	N. C. N. B., Jan. & Ju.	14
Indiana 5s	90	N. C. Sp. Tax, class 3	30
Illinois coup. 6s, '77.	101	Ohio 6's, 1875	100
Illinois coup. 6s, '79.	101	Ohio 6s, 1881	104½
Illinois W. r Loan	101	Ohio 6s, 1886	107
Kentucky 6s	101	Rhode Island 6s	104
Louisiana 6s	33	South Carolina 6s	33
La. 6s, new bonds	25	S. C. 6s, Jan. & Ju.	33½
La. 6s, new F. D.	27	S. C. 6s, April & Oct.	30½
La. 7s, Penitentiary	27½	S. C. Fund. Act, '66	30
La. 6s, Levee bonds	26	S. C. L. C., '89, Ja. & Ju.	30
La. 8s, Levee bonds	27	S. C. L. C., '89, A. & O.	30
La. 8s, Levee bs. '75	25	S. C. 7s of 1888	30
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	102	S. C. Non Fund. Bs.	7½
Michigan 6s, '83	103	Tenn. 6s, old	65
Michigan 7s, '90	104	Tenn. 6s, old, C.	65
Missouri 6s, due '75	100	Tenn. 6s, N. B	65
Mo. 6s, due '76	100	Tenn 6s, N., ex coup.	45
Mo. 6s, due '77	99½	Tenn. 6s, new series	45
Mo. 6s, L. B. '81, inc.	96¾	Texas 10s of 1876	97½
Mo. 6s, A. or O. '92	85½	Virginia 6s, old	31
Mo. 6s, due '75, 100	98¾	Va. 6s, N. Bonds, '66	31
H. & St. Jo., due '76	99⅜	Va. 6s, N. Bonds, '67	31
H. & St. Jo., due '86	95½	Va. 6s, Con. Bonds	57
H. & St. Jo., due '87	95½	Va. 6s, ex Matu'd C.	54¼

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	107	Buffalo & Erie n. bs.	101
Alb. & Susq. 2d	103	Buffalo & State Li'e 7s.	101
E., H. & Erie 1st	23	Lake Shore Div. bds.	100
E., H. & Erie Guar	30	Lake Sh'eCons. C. 1st.	100⅛
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	40	L. Sho'eCons. Reg. 1st.	100¼
Ches. & Ohio 6s, ex c.	35	Lake Sh'eCons. C. 2d.	91¾
Del. & Ches. 1st	101	Mar. & Cin. 1st	104
Del. & Hud. Can. 7s	104	Mich. C. Con. 7s, 1902.	103⅜
Del., L. & W. 1st	106	Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82 S. F.	113
Del., L. & W. 2d	100	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	109¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	99
Del., L. & W. 8s, Conv.	109¾	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92½
Del., L. & W. 7s, Syra. & Utica	107	N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	95
Del., L. & W. 7s, Syra. & Bing.	107	N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub'n.	95
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	N. Y. Cen 7s, '76	100
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	N. Y. Cen. & Hud. 1st	112
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	C. R. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	108⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	C. R. R. of N. J. 1st Con.	104½
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	C. R. R. of N. J. 2d	101
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	C. R. R. of N. J. Conv.	106⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Am. Dock & Im. Bds.	90
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	C. & N. W. 1st	97
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	C. & N. W. C. G. Bds	82½
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Iowa Mid., 1st, 8s	85
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Galena & Chi., Ex.	104
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Galena & Chi., 2d	102½
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	W. & St. Peters, 1st	80
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	M. & St. Peters, 2d	65
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	C., C. & I. 1st, 7s. S. F.	106
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Del., L. & W., 1st	102⅝
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Del., L. & W., 2d	109¾
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	109¼
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Morris & Essex, 1st	112½
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Morris & Essex, 2d	103⅞
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	M. & Ess. Sub. 1st	97
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	M. & Ess. Cons'n	97
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	M. & Ess. 7s of '71	104⅜
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Erie, 1st, Extended	106½
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Erie, 2d, 7s, '79	103¾
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Erie, 4th, 7s, '80	98½
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Long Dock bonds	104¾
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Atl. & Pac. 1st, 6s	105½
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	H. & St. Jo., 8s, Conv.	83½
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct. '75	102
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Dub. & S. City, 1st	100
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	C. Falls & Minn., 1st	82½
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Ind., B. & W., 1st	39
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Mich. S. 7 ₱ ct., 2d	101¾
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	M. & St. P. 1st, 7 ₱ ct.	106
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Clev. & Tol., S. F.	104
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Clev. & Tol., new bs.	101¾
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Clev. P. & Ash. old bs.	100
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	Clev. P. & Ash. n. bs.	101¾
Del., L. & W. 7s, Morris & Essex	109	D., M. & Tol. bds.	98

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

American Exchange	117¾	Market	115
Central National	99	Mechanics'	137
City	300	Mercantile	110
Citizens	125	Merchants'	119
Commerce	119	Merchants' Ex.	101
Corn Exchange	123	Metropolitan	128
Fifth National	100	New-York	127
Fulton	135	Ninth National	100
Gallatin National	138	Pacific	140
German American	87	Park	140
Gold Exchange	113	People's	140
Grocers'	99	Phenix	96
Hanover	98	Republic	101½
Irving	127	State of New-York	112
Manhattan	145	Tradesmen's	142½

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—FEB. 9.

Telegraphed to Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	102½	
City 6s, new	104¾	105
Camden & Amboy Railroad	130½	130⅝
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅜	55½
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	56½	56⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅝	62¾
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	21¾	22
Northern Central Railroad	33⅞	34
Lehigh Navigation	51¼	51½
Lehigh Gold Loan	100	100½

The following shows the comparative earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company for the month of January:

For the month of January, 1875	$930,000
For the month of January, 1874	848,558
For the month of January, 1873	895,642

Messrs. J. S. Kennedy & Co. have negotiated $1,000,000 of the consolidated mortgage bonds of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company. The proceeds of this loan are to be used in completing the road to the Niagara River.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company announce that the regular quarterly dividend on the new guaranteed stocks will be paid on and after March 1 at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 23 Exchange place.

The Board of Directors of the American Coal Company of Allegany County, Md., have declared a semi-annual dividend of *Three ₱ cent.*, payable on the 1st of March next.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati Municipal 7 3-10 p ct Bonds

A limited amount for sale by

KUHN, LOEB & CO. Bankers, No. 31 Nassau st.

OFFICE OF HASSLER & CO., BANKERS, No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1875.

☞ C., I. AND C. CO-HOLDERS AND BONDholders, who were unable to obtain copies of "Hassler's Financial Report," No. 213, are informed that a second edition is ready, and orders can now be filled.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Feb. 9, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last were as follows:

Ashes, pkls	5	Cotton, bales	3,468
Beans, bbls	277	Lead, pigs	284
Bones, tons	40	Leather, sides	17,693
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	82	Resin	2,149
Cotton-seed, bags	5	Spts. Turp., bbls	84
Flour, bbls	9,257	Sugar, bbls	187
Meal, bbls	335	Sugar, hhds	681
Meal, bags	527	Sugar, tcs	27
Wheat, bushels	26,018	Sponge, bales	55
Corn, bushels	133,300	Beef, pkls	339
Oats, bushels	31,350	Pork, pkls	1,029
Rye, bushels	400	Lard, pkls	209
Malt, bushels	1,300	Lard, tcs	1,562
Barley, bushels	3,000	Butter, pkls	2,583
Peas, bushels	311	Cheese, pkls	873
Brimstone, tons	432	Tallow, pkls	77
Dried Fruit, pkls	108	Tallow, tcs	154
Eggs, bbls	26	Dried Hogs No	260
Grease, pkls	15	Rice, pkls	54
Hops, bales	104	Starch, pkls	359
Hides, No	3,136	Wool, bales	660
Hides, bundles	1,386	Tobacco, pkls	96
Moss, bales	111	Whisky, bbls	50
Molasses, bbls	1,00		

ASHES—Have been selling slowly on the basis of $6 for Pots and $7 25 for Pearls.

CANALES—Have been in limited demand, even in a jobbing way, with Adamantine quoted at 13c.@17c.; Pearline, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain 28c.; Sperm, patent, 32c.@36c.; Stearine, 9½c.@9¾c.

COCOA—Has been very quiet as a rule, with Marace ibo quoted at 9c.@20c.; Caracas, 14c.@16c.; Guayaquil at 11½c.@12c. gold.

COFFEE—Has been quoted about steady at the reduced figures of yesterday, on a moderate inquiry, with sales reported here of 1,274 bags, by the Morning Star, on private terms; at Baltimore 900 bags, by the Mary Rice, 18¾c., and at New-Orleans 4,200 bags, by the Lamoine, at 18½c., gold. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 17,409 bags; sales (to this morning) 7,284 bags; stock, in first hands here this morning, 31,586 bags, and at all the distributing ports, 128,833 bags, against 45,000 bags at Baltimore, 10,000 bags at Hampton Roads, 3,284 bags at Charleston, 3,500 bags at Savannah, 1,500 bags at Mobile, and 33,439 bags at New-Orleans. Other kinds quiet and as last quoted. The week's quotations of voices (nominally) thus: Rio, ordinary, 17½c.@17¾c.; fair, 18¼c.@18⅝c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19¾c.; good, 17c. @ 17⅜c.; fair, 17½c.@17¾c.; prime, 18c.@18½c.; new crop Trinidad, 19½c.@19¾c.; Cuba, low to fair, on private terms. Some demand reported for invoices to arrive, which have been quoted on the basis of 19c. for 50 test. We quote here: Porto Rico, 40c.@55c.; Barbadoes, 43c.@44c.; Demerara, 35c.@45c.; new crop Cuba Muscovado, 36c.@45c.; do., Clayed, 36c.@39c.; do., Centrifugal, 30c.@39c.; New-Orleans new crop, 56c@66c. for good to fancy. Syrups have been in moderate request, with sugar syrup within the range of 35c.@67½c., the latter for very fancy, ₱ gallon. Sugar-house Molasses has been in fair demand on the basis of 33c. for hhds. and 35c. for bbls. Sales 30 hhds. and 150 bbls. at the quoted figures. Jobbing trade in foreign Molasses limited as yet, and chiefly in Demerara, within our range.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull here at $2 10@$2 15 for Strained to good Strained. Sales 425 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3@$4 50 ₱ 280 lb.....Tar and Pitch quiet at unchanged figures.....Spirits Turpentine in very limited demand, with merchantable quoted weak at 38½c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quoted very firm on restricted offerings of stock, but the demand is very moderate, checked, in part, by the advanced prices claimed by holders. Linseed is rather more sought after at former figures. Lard, Cotton-seed and Linseden Oils are quite sparingly sought after on the basis of our quotations. Most other kinds are inactive. We quote: Crude Whale, 63c.@75c.; Unbleached Whale, 72c.@77½c.; Bleached Whale, 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm, $1 75@$1 80; Unbleached Sperm, $1 93; Bleached do., $2; Lard-oil, $1 07½@$1 17½ for good to choice, and 87½c.@$1 for No. 1; Red-oil, 60c.; Saspoulited do., 60c.@62½c.; Linseed-oil from 77c.@78c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil, 71 55@$1 20, in cks. and bbls.; Menhaden, 40c.@43c.; Crude Cottonseed at 45c.@48c.; Yellow do., 93c.@98c.; White do., 60c.@65c.; Paraffine, 22c.@27c.; Palm-oil, 8½c.; Tallow-oil, 7½c.@8½c.; Coal, 62c.@70c.; Neatsfoot, 75c.@$1 20; Cocoanut, 10c.@13c. Sales have been made at New-Bedford of 650 bbls. Crude Sperm at $1 75@$1 80.....and at New-London, of 920 bbls. Cumberland Head White on private terms.

PETROLEUM—Has been less sought after, and quoted weaker in price.....Crude, in bulk, dull at 7¾c.....Of Refined, sales have been made since our last of 14,000 bbls. at 14½c.@14⅝c., closing at 14½c.....At Philadelphia Refined quoted at 14½c.....Refined, in cases, 20c.....City Run thinks, 9¾c.@10c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and lower in price, with sales reported for early delivery of 3,500 bbls. new Western Mess at $19 37½, close nt $19 25@$19 37½; 100 bbls. prime Mess at $18; with Extra Prime quoted at $15 25@$15 75. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. new Western Mess, May option, at $19 62½, with March quoted at $19 25@$19 40, and April at $19 40@$19 50.....Dressed Hogs in fair request at 8½c.@9¼c. for City, and 8½c.@8¾c. for Western.....Cut-meats quiet, but steady. Sales, 200 bxs. Clear Bellies at 10¾c.@11c.; a sale of 100 of Pickled Bellies, in bxs., at 10c.; 5,500 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 14 lb., at 9¾c., with sundry small lots and other City bulk stock at steady rates. Western Dry Salted Shoulders, in bxs., quoted at 7½c.@7¾c.; Pickled Hams, in tcs., at 10¾c.@11¼c. Bacon dull and drooping; sales 200 bxs. City Long Clear at 10¼c.; 300 bxs. Western do. at 10c.@10¾c., with Western Short Clear at 10½c.@10¾c., and Short Rib at 10¾c.....Lard has been in moderate request, opening lower, but closing with more steadiness, with sales reported for early delivery of 335 tcs. Western Steam at 14c.@14 14-16c., the latter rate for choice: small lots of City at 13¾c.@13¾c.; 500 tcs. Refined, for the West Ind ies, at 14½c. with Continental grades quoted at 14¾c.@14¾c.; and for forward delivery for Western Steam, 2,000 tcs., February option, at 14c., closing at 14c@14 1-16c.; 1,500 tcs., March, at 14¼c., closing at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c.; 750 tcs, May, at 14⅜c.; 250 tcs., seller 4 months, at 14c.....Beef in moderate demand at former quotations; sales 100 bbls., in lots, within our range; 300 tcs. on private terms. Re-packed quote at $10 50@$12 for Extra Mess, $9 50@$10 50 for Plain Mess, unInspected and Inspected, and $15 50 for Packet ₱ bbl.....Tierce Beef quoted at $20@$21 for Prime Mess, $22@$23 for India Mess, and $25@$26 for Ext. a do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams dull at $18@$21 for ordinary to prime.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs in rather less demand; quotations essentially unchanged.

RICE—Has been in fair demand at full previous rates. Carolina, ordinary to very choice, at 7¼@8 50; Louisiana, 6¾@8¾; Rangoon, free, at $6 25@$6 62, and in bond at $2 75@$3, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 50, and in bond at $4@$5 ₱ 100 lb.

SALT—Has been selling to a moderate extent at unchanged prices, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 25; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 25c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c. @35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 5½c.@5¾c., gold, free.

SEED—Clover quoted somewhat weaker in price, on a less active inquiry, with sales reported since our last, of 500 bags Western at 11¼c.; and 150 bags State at 11¾c. @.....Rough Flax, quiet at $2 20@$2 30; Timothy at $2 80@$3, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 30, gold, ₱ bushel.

SUGARS—Raw have been in limited request for refining purposes as well as on trade account, and prices have been quoted weak. Sales have been made of only 200 hhds. new crop Centrifugal at 8½c., and 80 hhds Texas on private terms; offering increasing. New now quote fair Refining, new crop, at 7¾c.; good do., 7¾c.; prime do., 7¾c.; old crop do., 8c. ₱ lb; higher; fair to very choice Grocery, 8c.@8½c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Clayed stock at 8¼c.; Centrifugal stock at 8c. and upwards. Molasses Sugars at 6¼c.@7¾c. Melado, 11¼c.@ 6c ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in steady request, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.@10¾c.; Powdered at 10¼c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; A's at 9¾c.@9¾c., and Yellow at 8c.@9c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Quiet at rather easier prices. Sales equal to 50,000 lb. fair to strictly prime at 8½c.@8 13-16c. ₱ lb.....Stearine less active, with City quoted at 14½c. Sales, 102 tcs. Western, mostly to arrive, at 14½c.@ 14 7-16c., the latter rate for very choice.

TOBACCO—Business has been on a limited scale since our last, with values ruling essentially unchanged.

WHISKY—Advanced to $1 05, or about 7c. ₱ gallon above the closing bids of yesterday, with a fair inquiry noted at the improvement; sales 250 bbls., renewed agitation of tax question stimulating business.

WOOL—Very light dealings have been reported in most kinds since our last, manufacturers have been buying sparingly. Little trade call has been noted. Fine grades have been held with firmness. Most other descriptions have been quoted rather weak, while more urgency shown in the offerings of stock. Sales have been reported of only 31,000 ℔. Domestic Fleece at 35c.@50c.; 130 pkls. Domestic Pulled, part at 50c.; 120 bales choice Oregon, 75 bags Texas, and 150 bales Cape, on private terms; 10,0 0 lb. Combing Fleece at 48c.; 12 bales California Spring at 25c.; 100 bales California Fall at 19c.@27c. ₱ lb.

FREIGHTS—Business has been less active in nearly all lines to-day. Grain room on the berth has been scarce and quoted firm, but has been in less urgent demand, Provisions and Cotton offering to a fair extent at the ruling figures, mostly for British ports. The chartering movement has been quite moderate at about late quotations, with tonnage scited to the Petroleum, Naval Store, and Grain trades in most request.....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, 5,670 bales Cotton at 5-16d. ₱ lb; 5,260 pkls. Provisions, mainly Bacon, at 40s. ₱

AMERICAN FISH CULTURE.

A YEAR'S WORK OF THE ASSOCIATION.

EXPERIMENTS MADE IN TRANSFERRING SHAD AND SALMON—THE POISONING OF RIVERS—THE RELATIVE MERITS OF THE GRAYLING AND THE TROUT.

The American Fish Culturists' Association held its fourth annual meeting yesterday, at the office of Mr. George S. Page, No. 10 Warren street. There was a large attendance of members, and several matters of interest, more especially with respect to the raising of trout and grayling, were discussed. Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, President of the Association, occupied the chair. Among those present were M. C. Edmunds, Weston, Vt.; George Shepard Page; B. F. Bowles, Springfield, Mass.; C. Van Winkle; Walter Arnold, Toronto, Ontario; Prof. Spencer F. Baird, Washington; Dr. Milnor, United States Fishery Commissioner; Eugene G. Blackford; Prof. G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institute; A. S. Collins, Caledonia, N. Y.; Samuel Wilmot, Newcastle, Ontario; Seth Green, Rochester; A. G. Roorbeck; W. F. Parker, Meriden, Conn.; T. C. Banks, Charles Hallock, B. Phillips, Rudolph Hessel, Prof. Gill, Dr. Salter.

The Chairman, in calling the meeting to order, briefly directed the attention of the association to what had been done during the past year, referring to the action of their own commission in the State of New-York. It was satisfactory, he said, to all to find that fish culture was still advancing. Last year they had introduced a new fish, the grayling, having obtained a grown fish and a quantity of eggs from Lake Michigan. Another matter of considerable importance was the cultivation of the sturgeon, which at one time had been very abundant in the North River. The sturgeon, he said, was a very important element in fish culture, more especially as it grew to a very large size and produced a great number of young. It had been, however, the practice to use large quantities of the roe in making saviere, and in this way millions of fish had been destroyed. The commission had taken the matter in hand, and although they found some difficulty in obtaining fish in a sufficiently ripe condition for spawning purposes, they hoped this year to be able to bring the cultivation of the sturgeon to a successful issue. They had built on the Mohawk River a new fish-way, which appeared so far to be a remarkable success. These were all the new matters of interest which he had to bring to the notice of the association, and doing new, they were in a more or less degree experimental. They had besides gone on with the old work of the commission, such as the raising of salmon, trout, shad, black bass, and other fish. They had sent shad into Lake Ontario, and the fish had grown admirably, but whether they would continue to procreate and increase in the future was by no means settled. The introduction of salmon from the Western coast, just as shad had been introduced from the Eastern into the Western rivers, was still being continued, but was also in a great measure experimental. Their chief results, however, had been obtained in the cultivation of native fish, in which they had succeeded in every way. They were, in fact, getting more fish than they could raise, and through their efforts many lakes and streams, which were before totally destitute of fish, had been successfully stocked.

The record of last year's proceedings were here read and approved, after which the Treasurer, Mr. D. F. Bowles, submitted his report, which showed a balance in favor of the Association of $276.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. E. G. Blackford, Seth Green, and F. Mather, was appointed to nominate officers for the current year.

Mr. Frederick Mather, Honeoye Falls, N. Y., then brought forward in a brief paper the subject of the poisoning and obstruction of rivers. He said that the committee-general to whom rivers had been poisoned by the refuse from manufactories, and that this pollution was allowed to go on unchecked. Then again, he urged that the dwellers on the smaller streams were shut off from their proper supply of fish by the miller, who built up his dam and obstructed the fish-way. It was, of course, a difficult thing to poison a large river like the Hudson, but still he had no doubt that the Albany Dye and Calico Works affected the shad hatching grounds ten miles below. With respect to the flow of sewage into rivers, he read an article from the *London Lancet*, to show that it could be either used on the land in season or precipitated altogether.

The Committee on Nominations here reported in favor of retaining the old board of officers. The following gentlemen were accordingly re-elected: President, R. B. Roosevelt; Vice President, George S. Page; Secretary, A. S. Collins; Treasurer, B. F. Bowles.

The Chairman asked Mr. Green what was his experience in respect to the poisoning of rivers, and he stated that at Rochester he had known the ash to be so affected by the refuse from a tan-works that they actually tasted of kerosene.

Here a recess was taken, during which Prof. Baird, Mr. Wilmot, and several members of the Association visited the fish-stall of Mr. Eugene G. Blackford, in Fulton market. Here there was a remarkable display of fish, consisting of fifty-four species, from salt and fresh water. Most of these had been preserved by the freezing process. When the association resumed its session, Mr. Bowles read a brief communication from Mr. Thaddeus Norris, of Philadelphia, concerning the acclimatization of the Michigan grayling, and this led to a discussion concerning the relative merits of the grayling and trout. Mr. Norris, in his communication, stated that for table purposes it did not compare with the trout. Mr. Bowles agreed with Mr. Norris that it was not as finely flavored a fish as the trout. Mr. Seth Green said he agreed with both Mr. Norris and Mr. Bowles on the grayling question. With reference to having them in the same stream, he referred to the pugnacious qualities of the trout as an objection. The trout, he said, spawned in the Fall, and was hatched out in the Spring. The grayling, on the other hand, was spawned in the Spring and hatched out in June. "But," said Mr. Green, "put the trout and the grayling in the same stream, and that trout is going for that grayling, that is five or six times his size." Mr. Green then said that in his belief all our used-up trout streams could be restocked.

Mr. A. S. Collins, who has raised a considerable number of grayling, said that in the hatching of them, the yolk sack was absorbed much sooner than in the case of the trout. He raised about ninety-eight per cent., of which he supposed about fifty per cent. were left. He fed them just the same as he did trout, but, in his opinion, trout were much easier to bring up artificially. His belief was that the grayling was only good to be talked about.

Mr. Mather took sides with the grayling. In the matter of feeding, he said that one trout would eat as much as half a dozen grayling. Another advantage in the cultivation of the grayling was, he said, that it was in season when the trout was out of season. Both, therefore, could be made useful, but if one were to select between them he would take the grayling for choice.

In answer to the inquiry of the Chairman, Mr. Mather said he doubted if the grayling would eat its own young.

Mr. Seth Green said that in all streams, if they were properly stocked with natural food, the fish would not eat their young.

In response to the demand of the Chairman, Mr. Wilmot, of Ontario, Canada, addressed some general observations to the association. He was not prepared to make any formal statement to the association, but he would collate some facts from reports which he had made to the Legislature on the subject of the Canadian fisheries, and would present them the following day. In reference to the remark of Mr. Green that fish at Rochester had been so affected by the refuse matter of gas works as to taste of kerosene, he suggested whether on the other hand, the water might not be so impregnated as to improve the flavor of the fish. An illustration of this proposition he mentioned later in the discussion, an experience of his own in the raising of whitefish. He said the fish used to feed on little insects, which attached themselves to an aquatic plant which had a savor something like that of celery. The insects fed on the juices of the plant, and the fish, through eating the insects, came to have its flavor. He did not think we had any fish hatched in Spring as good as those hatched in Autumn, and on this account he was inclined to set down the grayling as an inferior fish, and as belonging to the sucker and mullet order, rather than to the order of the trout and salmon, with which it was usually classed. Mr. Wilmot gave a very favorable account of the fisheries in Canada. They were improving, he said, wonderfully, and the yield of salmon, he added, would this year be double what it was last year. So much salmon had been caught that both the canning and freezing establishments were unable to meet the demands on their resources. The fly-fishing in the lower provinces was also, he said, exceptionally good.

Prof. Gill was appealed to to fix the order to which the grayling belonged, and he said that in some respects it belonged to an intermediate family, although nearer to the salmon and trout than to the mullet and sucker. He thought also that our grayling was of a different species from the English grayling, although of the same genus. With regard to the modifying influences of food in flavoring fish, he said that Mr. Wilmot was quite right, but he thought that any steps in this direction would be rather a question of economy than practicability.

Mr. Milnor offered some observations, in which he laid down the proposition that unless in cold spring streams the grayling would not become numerous, but Mr. Green held that the grayling did not require colder water than the trout, and argued that the trout could live in water of a very high temperature provided there was a cold spring somewhere in the river at which it could now and then drink.

At this stage the meeting adjourned until this morning.

AN ILLICIT DISTILLERY SEIZED.

Internal Revenue Supervisor A. M. C. Smith, having reason to suppose that an extensive illicit distillery was being run at the foot of West Thirty-eighth street, went yesterday morning with some of his men and Deputy United States Marshals Crowley and Newcomb, on the Harlem Police boat, and made a descent on the establishment, but the boat made so much noise crushing through the ice, and there were so many fences to be scaled before the distillery was reached, that the men in it took the alarm and had time to escape. The officers found the fires going and two stills in full blast. All the property, consisting of twenty hogheads of molasses, several barrels of whisky, and other articles, were placed in the custody of keepers. The neighborhood is a bad one, and in breaking up illicit stills in it heretofore so much resistance has been made that it was deemed better to make the attack from the water on this occasion.

WAS IT PLAGIARISM?

DION BOUCICAULT'S CHARGES AGAINST HART —AUTHORSHIP OF THE "SHAUGHRAUN" AND THE "SKIBBEAH" — COUNTER CHARGES — ANIMATED DISCUSSION IN COURT.

The application by Dion Boucicault, who claims copyright authorship of the play "Shaughraun," now performing at Wallack's Theatre, to have "Josh" Hart, manager of the Theatre Comique, enjoined from continuing the presentation of the play of "Skibbeah," on the ground that it infringes upon Mr. Boucicault's copyright, and to pay the damages that Mr. Boucicault may have suffered from such alleged infringement, came on for argument yesterday morning in the Chambers of the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Woodruff. Messrs. Boucicault and Hart were present, each accompanied by several friends, and the court-room was crowded. Mr. Richard O'Gorman appeared for Mr. Boucicault, and Messrs. Richard Busteed, A. H. Purdy, and L. F. Post for "Josh" Hart. After Mr. O'Gorman had opened the proceedings by stating the objects of his client, Mr. Purdy asked for an adjournment until Friday, to give the defense time to read and compare certain plays and books in order the more distinctly to show that the "Shaughraun" is so clearly plagiarized as not to be entitled to a copyright as an original work. Mr. O'Gorman strongly opposed an adjournment, and read an advertisement of Mr. Hart, containing a favorable criticism of "Skibbeah;" the criticism, however, reciting that the play was taken from the "Shaughraun." Mr. O'Gorman contended that the publication of this advertisement by Mr. Hart was an acknowledgment by him of the truth of the statement of the criticism that the "Skibbeah" was plagiarized from the "Shaughraun," and that such an admission was a bar to any further defense, and entitled the plaintiff to immediate judgment. He continued by characterizing the conduct of Mr. Hart as that of a pirate, a pickpocket, and a thief, and thought that he should at least have grace enough, if he desired a postponement, to refrain from using in the meantime the property he had stolen. If an adjournment was to be granted, he hoped that it would be accompanied by an injunction *ad interim*.

Mr. Busteed replied to Mr. O'Gorman in a very spirited manner, and, in reference to the epithets with which Mr. O'Gorman had characterized Mr. Hart, Mr. Busteed, turning almost fiercely toward Mr. Boucicault, and gazing at him as though he intended to transfix him said, "Thou that sayest, 'Thou shalt not steal,' dost thou not steal?" Mr. Boucicault smiled complacently, and a merry laugh ran round the court-room.

Judge Woodruff asked Mr. Hart if he had advertised "Skibbeah" for last evening. Mr. Hart replied in the affirmative, and Judge Woodruff said he would grant an adjournment until Friday, but that after last night's performance Mr. Hart would be enjoined from further presenting the play until the argument should be disposed of on Friday. Mr. Busteed immediately sprang to his feet, and said that the defense would not ask for delay, but would proceed forthwith. Mr. O'Gorman then read an affidavit of Mr. Boucicault that he was the author of "Shaughraun;" that he was a citizen and resident of the United States; that he had complied with the copyright law by filing the title page of the play with the Librarian of Congress, and that the "Skibbeah" was essentially the same play as the "Shaughraun," and had been plagiarized from it. Mr. Purdy read affidavits of Mr. Hart and Mr. George L. Stout to the effect that "Skibbeah" had been written by Mr. Stout mainly from materials furnished by the plays of "Cyril Callaghan," "Brian O'Lynn," and "Peep o'Day," and the novel of *Kate O'Donohue*, and other sources; that Mr. Stout had never seen the "Shaughraun" performed until after he had written "Skibbeah;" that the "Shaughraun," though similar to the "Skibbeah," had not been relied upon at all or consulted in any way as the groundwork of "Skibbeah;" that the similarity of the two plays was owing to their having been taken substantially from the same sources; that Mr. Boucicault had not obtained a legal copyright for his play, as he had not complied with the copyright law by filing two copies of it, as well as its title-page, with the Librarian of Congress, and that Mr. Hart had thus complied with the law, and obtained a copyright for "Skibbeah." Mr. O'Gorman, now, in his turn, asked for an adjournment, in order to give time to file new affidavits. Mr. Purdy said that the excuse was not tenable, as there was no good reason why the other side should be unprepared; but he would not imitate the harsh and ungentlemanly tactics resorted to by opposing counsel, and resist the request for an adjournment. The further hearing was then adjourned to 11 A. M. next Saturday. Mr. Hart announced his intention to continue the presentation of the play in the meantime. Mr. John F. Poole, manager of the Olympic Theatre, to whom Mr. Boucicault sought to enjoin from presenting the burlesque of "Shocraun," has withdrawn the piece; and not answering when called yesterday, a permanent injunction was issued against him by default.

CITY HALL NOTES.

Mayor Wickham yesterday signed a warrant for $41,923 for the Foundling Asylum, in charge of Sister Irene, being the balance of the State appropriation made to the institution in 1874. The payment was delayed on account of the constitutional amendments prohibiting the distribution of public moneys among private charities, but the Corporation Counsel having decided that they did not apply to the appropriations made for 1874, the warrant was drawn for the amount due.

The Aldermanic Committee on Rapid Transit will hold another meeting at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

A committee of property owners residing in the vicinity of Washington Heights called upon Mayor Wickham yesterday, and requested him to co-operate with them in carrying out the law establishing a parade ground on the old Dykeman farm. He said he would give the matter due consideration.

The Aldermanic Committee on Finance were engaged yesterday in discussing the items in the bills headed "Funeral expenses of Mayor Havemeyer," but they came to no conclusion.

Chamberlain Tappan's sureties have not yet been approved by the Controller. They are still under examination. In the meantime, ex-Chamberlain Lane will attend to the duties of the office.

The Aldermanic Committee on Law will probably make a report on Thursday in relation to selecting a building for the courts of the annexed district.

It was rumored yesterday that the Corporation Counsel had resigned, but Mr. Smith denied the report.

CORONERS' INQUESTS.

Coroner Kessler yesterday held an inquest at the Morgue over the dead body of a male infant, which was found inclosed in a box in Eightieth street, between Avenue A and First avenue.

Mrs. Raader, a native of Germany, aged forty-six years, died suddenly, without medical attendance, at her residence, No. 445 West Thirty-eighth street, yesterday. Coroner Woltman was notified to hold an inquest.

Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday afternoon on the body of John McGilchrist, who was run over and crushed by a freight train attached to a dummy engine on the Hudson River Railroad, on the 24 inst., causing his death at Bellevue Hospital two days later. The testimony of witnesses of the transaction showed that the deceased was stealing a ride and accidentally slipped and fell underneath the cars, causing his death. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

CITY MAIL DELIVERY.

The following is the report showing the amount of mail matter delivered and collected by the letter-carriers in this City and the expenses incident thereto for the month of January: Carriers employed, 382; delivery trips daily, 5 and 6; collection trips daily, 14; registered letters delivered, 22,643; mail letters delivered, 2,911,961; mail postal-cards delivered, 278,215; local letters, delivered, 1,775,321; local postal-cards delivered, 432,225; newspapers, &c., delivered, 636,621; letters returned to the office, 30,077; letters collected, 4,131,345; postal cards collected, 416,083; newspapers, &c., collected, 468,193. Total postage on matter put in the office for local delivery either by carrier or the office, (including postage on local postal cards,) $89,445 28; amount paid carriers, $39,510 95. In January, 1874, the total postage as above was $74,773 58, showing an increase this year of $14,671 70.

THE BAR-ROOM MURDER.

The trial of John Reilly, charged with the murder of Nicholas Schumacher, in May last, in a bar-room quarrel, was continued yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barrett and a jury. The barkeeper of the deceased man and several others were produced on behalf of the prosecution, and testified to substantially the same state of facts, to the effect that the prisoner and several others in his company got into a fight in the bar-room of, the deceased; that deceased interfered to stop the quarrel, and that in the general fight which ensued the prisoner drew a knife and stabbed the deceased in the abdomen. Mr. William F. Kintzing, who had been assigned by the court to defend the prisoner, claimed that the stabbing was done in self-defense. The prisoner was put on the stand to testify on his own behalf, and stated that he had been struck by one of the party in the saloon; that he then struck back, and was hit with a club by the barkeeper, and was pounced upon by all the parties, and it was then, in his own defense, he drew his knife. The case is still on trial.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

GOODS SENT FROM BOSTON TO CHICAGO AT LESS RATES THAN FROM NEW-YORK—THE LATERAL CANALS—AN APPROPRIATION URGED FOR THE HARBORS.

The Directors of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association held a stated meeting yesterday, President Baker in the chair. The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and approved. In reading the minutes of the meeting that followed the annual meeting of the Association, it was discovered that the by-laws had been violated in the appointment of the Finance Committee, the requirement being that the members of this committee must be members of the Board of Managers, and that they must be ten in number instead of five. The name of C. A. Brinkerhoff was therefore stricken off, and the following gentlemen were elected additional members: Mayer Lehman, John Dwight, James Pyle, Franklin Edson, George A. Merwin, and Charles Pratt. The Executive Committee then announced the following selections of committees:

Committee on Terminal Facilities—Benjamin P. Baker, J. Seaver Page, W. I. Preston, A. B. Miller, John C. Wandell.

Claims and Grievances—John H. Kemp, W. H. Wiley, George Brown, Benjamin Lichtenstein, Theodore F. Lees, James S. Barron.

Railway Transportation—F. B. Thurber, John F. Henry, J. Spencer Turner, William Duryea, E. J. Martin.

Canal Transportation—James Haines Drake, Benjamin W. Floyd, Franklin Edson, Charles Watrous, W. I. Preston.

Ocean Transportation—William P. Clyde, W. H. Guion, John D. Wing, Archibald Baxter, R. J. Cortis.

Legislation—John F. Henry, F. B. Thurber, F. A. Potts, Charles Watrous, George L. Trask.

Statistics—George Brown, E. F. Browning, George H. Moller, John Claflin, S. L. Merchant, Charles E. Baker, Charles P. Cooper.

The nominations were approved. The Secretary then read a list of forty-three names of applicants for membership of the association, all of whom were elected.

The following resolution was offered and referred to the Committee on Claims and Grievances:

Whereas, It has come to the knowledge of members of this association that goods are being shipped from Boston to Chicago and other points West, via New-York, at less rates than the same goods can be shipped from New-York to the same points, of which the following is a sample: "Jan. 23, first-class merchandise, Boston to Chicago, twenty-five cents per hundred pounds; same date, same merchandise, New-York to Chicago, $1 per hundred pounds. Feb. 3, first-class merchandise, Boston to Lafayette, Ind., seventy-four cents per hundred pounds; same date, same merchandise, New-York to Lafayette, Ind., ninety-eight cents per hundred pounds;" and,

Whereas, Said discriminations are unjust and injurious to the commerce of New-York City; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Claims and Grievances of this association be directed to investigate said discrimination, and report at the next meeting of this association what steps are necessary to remedy the same.

The following were carried unanimously:

Whereas, The people of the State of New-York, at the last election, ratified by an overwhelming majority the amendment to the Constitution of this State by which power was granted to the Legislature to dispose of certain lateral canals; and

Whereas, His Excellency the Governor of this State, in his recent message, recommended the passage of an act by the Legislature creating a commission to examine the said lateral canals with a view to disposing of the same; and

Resolved, That in the opinion of this association, it is of the utmost importance that action as above indicated should be taken at the earliest possible moment.

Resolved, That the efficiency, and even very existence of the Canal Commission is largely dependent upon the above action, and that local interests which are opposed to the discontinuance of these lateral canals should give way to the greater interest of the public at large.

Resolved, That the Committee on Canal Transportation of this association be requested to prepare and submit a suitable memorial to the Legislature embodying these views.

The following were also adopted:

Whereas, The important work of removing the obstructions at Hell Gate, in New-York harbor, is greatly retarded, and upon several occasions has been entirely suspended, in consequence of the inadequate appropriations thus far made by Congress; and

Whereas, From an investigation of the past twenty years it appears that an annual loss of over one and a half millions of dollars occurs from these obstructions, and thousands annually are unnecessarily subjected to the dangers of this passage; and

Whereas, The insufficiency of the appropriations has compelled the engineer in charge to operate at a great disadvantage, and a much greater expense to the Government; and

Whereas, An appropriation such as is asked for by Gen. Newton, the Engineer in charge, would be true economy, and go far toward completing this beneficial enterprise; and

Whereas, The Government having undertaken the work, owes an obligation to the commerce of the country to avoid all unnecessary delay in its completion; therefore,

Resolved, That this association respectfully but urgently ask Congress to appropriate the sum mentioned by Gen. John Newton, Engineer in charge, in his estimate for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, to wit: $400,000.

It was resolved to attend the funeral of the father of Mr. Kemp, a member, to-day, and the Secretary was instructed to send to Mr. Kemp a letter of condolence and regret on behalf of the association. The elder Mr. Kemp was stricken with paralysis on Friday. Mr. Emerson Coote, of Viburd, Foote & Co., then read a long paper descriptive of the advantages of the Belgian system of steam towing on canals, by means of a wire rope, after which the meeting adjourned.

INCIDENT OF THE CHARLIE ROSS SEARCH.

On Saturday last Superintendent Walling came into possession of some facts which he thought might result in a clue to the whereabouts of the missing Charlie Ross, but after investigation it proved to be of no more practical use than the numberless supposed clues which have from time to time been followed by the Superintendent without result. As the information came from New-Jersey, Chief of Police Wambold, of Newark, was sent for, and to him and Detective Silleck was intrusted the working up of the case. It appears that in September last a Dr. Sanders, of Philadelphia, told a friend that he was going away for some distance to attend a sick child. The supposed mysterious action of the doctor led some of his friends to believe that this child was Charlie Ross, and they accordingly informed the Police authorities. The doctor was tracked by Chief Wambold and Detective Silleck to Passaic, where he was last seen, and thence the officers went to Belleville, where they discovered that a Mrs. Foster, a sister of the doctor, lived in a secluded spot outside of the village. They visited Mrs. Foster, who was so reticent at first as to lead the officers to believe that they had struck the right trail, but when Mrs. Foster learned the object of their visit her reticence disappeared, and she gave the officers all the information she was possessed of. It was then learned that a child of Dr. Sanders' was living at Mrs. Foster's house, and that the doctor had been summoned from Philadelphia to attend his own child. This lad, who is between eight and nine years of age, was seen by the officers and bears a great resemblance to the missing lad.

EXCITING HAND-BALL MATCHES.

One of the most exciting matches of hand-ball played here since the opening of McQuade's hand-ball and racket court, corner of Madison and Grand streets, was played there yesterday afternoon, in the presence of a numerous assemblage of sporting men. The contestants were Bernard McQuade and James Casey against Philip Casey and Morris Moore, the stakes being $500 a side. The first game was very close, and was won by McQuade and his partner by a score of 21 to 20. In the next game all the players exhibited wonderful skill in the art, Philip Casey being noticeably excellent in tossing and catching "short balls." After another close struggle the umpire announced in favor of Philip Casey and Moore, they scoring 21 aces to the others' 18. The decisive game, which was less exciting than the others, was won by McQuade and James Casey, with a score of 21 to 12.

The match was followed by a racket contest between James Keating, of Dublin, and Philip Casey, with the following result: Casey, 15, 14, 15. Keating, 13, 15, 12.

THE ALDERMEN AND THE CONTROLLER.

At the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Law, of which Mr. Henry D. Purroy, of the annexed district, is Chairman, to investigate the management of the Finance Department. The resolution recited that it was "publicly" alleged that the Controller had refused to pay honest claims against the City, and had employed lawyers to resist them, &c. It is deemed probable that some of the City Fathers will testify that Mr. Green has positively declined to pay their additional salary as "Supervisors." The committee will commence their investigation at 1 P. M. on Saturday, and the session is likely to be a very animated one.

LARGE CLAIM AND SMALL VERDICT.

William Phyfe was the owner of some buildings which it became necessary to tear down for the Church street extension. He neglected to remove the materials of the buildings, and they were sold at auction by the City for $400. He then sued the City for $30,000, claiming that amount as the value of the materials of the buildings. The case was concluded before Judge Donohue and a jury in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, and resulted in a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $800. Both sides seemed equally dissatisfied with the result, and both expressed a desire for a new trial. The entire judgment, with interest added, is $1,134 80. James B. Phyfe sued for $87,000 for the same cause. The case was on trial before Judge Van Brunt and a jury in Supreme Court, Circuit, yesterday, but the jury not having agreed at the hour of adjournment, a mistrial resulted. The jury was

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION....FEB. 9.

SENATE.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced as members of the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate on the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, Messrs. Morrill, of Maine, Sargent, and Davis.

THE CUSTIS LEE CLAIM TO ARLINGTON.

Mr. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, said he was not in the Senate yesterday when the bill referring the claim of G. W. Custis Lee to the Arlington estate in Virginia to the Court of Claims was indefinitely postponed, he therefore moved to reconsider the vote by which that bill was postponed, and have it placed on the calendar with the adverse report. The motion was agreed to. Mr. Johnston gave notice that he would ask the Senate at an early day to indulge him half an hour to submit some remarks on the bill.

PERMISSION TO ACCEPT A FOREIGN DECORATION REFUSED.

Mr. CAMERON, from the same committee, reported adversely on the bill permitting Lieut. Commander Frederick Pierson, of the Navy, to accept a decoration from the Queen of Great Britain. It was placed on the calendar with adverse report.

LOUISIANA, BY WAY OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Mr. DAVIS, of West Virginia, presented joint resolutions of the Legislature of that State protesting against Federal interference in the civil affairs of Louisiana, and asked permission to submit some remarks thereon. He said he would not occupy more than five minutes.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, objected, and said he desired to call for a reference of the Message of the President of yesterday in regard to Arkansas affairs.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said that the motion would certainly lead to debate.

The VICE PRESIDENT decided that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. Davis] was entitled to the floor.

The resolutions of the West Virginia Legislature were then read at the Clerk's desk.

Mr. DAVIS said he believed the sentiments expressed in them were indorsed by three-fourths of the people of West Virginia, as well as the people of the country at large. He argued that the Louisiana Legislature had been lawfully organized on the 4th January, when the military interference took place; and that such interference was by the authority of the President, as two Cabinet officers, Secretary Belknap and Attorney General Williams, had, in the name of the President, indorsed the acts of Durell, Kellogg, and others. He [Mr. Davis] could not imagine a more dishonorable act than for those who had sought and accepted office at the hands of the communities of the South to be traducing and reviling the people they assumed to represent. In conclusion, he declared that he indorsed the resolutions, and asked that they be placed on the record. It was so ordered.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON ARKANSAS.

Mr. CLAYTON, of Arkansas, moved that the Message of the President on Arkansas be taken up and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, said yesterday an order was made to print the Message and accompanying documents, which had not yet been complied with. True, the Message was here, but the accompanying documents had not yet been printed. He had been informed that it was the intention of the Senate to adjourn to-day at the expiration of the morning session, as a mark of respect to the late Senator Buckingham, of Connecticut, whose funeral took place to-day. He, therefore, hoped the motion to refer would not be considered now, as it would lead to debate, and there were but five minutes of the morning hour left.

Mr. CLAYTON said some days ago he presented a memorial from Hon. James Brooks, of Arkansas, to the effect that he had been unlawfully kept out of his office of Governor, and that Memorial was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections. He [Mr. Clayton] introduced the resolution calling upon the President for the information received yesterday, after presenting that memorial, and it seemed to him proper that the Message should go to the same committee as the memorial of Mr. Brooks.

Mr. THURMAN said ordinarily there was no trouble about referring a Message, but this was an exceptional case. It seemed to him that if anything could be demonstrated it was the fact that the Message should go to the Committee on Judiciary. He did not want to consume time in arguing the matter now, but he was sure that the Message could not be referred without debate, as it was the most extraordinary and astounding of all the messages. He asked that the unfinished business—the Steam-boat bill—be taken up.

The VICE PRESIDENT announced that the morning hour had expired, and laid before the Senate the Steam-boat bill, it being the unfinished business from yesterday.

THE LATE SENATOR BUCKINGHAM.

Mr. FERRY, of Connecticut, said the funeral of his late colleague, Senator Buckingham, took place, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased he moved that the Senate adjourn.

This motion was agreed to, and at 1:05 o'clock P. M. the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PROPOSED RESTORATION OF THE DUTY ON SUGAR AS BEFORE THE ACT OF JULY, 1870.

Mr. SYPHER, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Whereas, The expenses of the Government require an additional revenue of from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000; and

Whereas, By the act of the 14th of July, 1870, the duty on imported sugars was reduced at the rate of thirty-three and one-third per cent.; and

Whereas, Said reduction of duty diminished the revenues of the Government $14,000,000 on gold annually, without reducing the price of sugars to the consumer; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of restoring the duty on all imported sugars to the rates of duty imposed by law previous to the passage of the aforesaid act.

THE NATURALIZATION LAWS AS REVISED.

Mr. POLAND, of Vermont, from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, reported a bill to correct errors and to supply omissions in the revised statutes. A discussion sprang up in regard to the naturalization laws, the last revision having by some mistake inserted the word "white." The bill proposes to correct that error.

Mr. WILLARD, of Vermont, thought the mistake a good one, and moved to amend the bill by letting that error stand.

Mr. PAGE, of California, held the same opinion inasmuch as under that mistake Chinese were excluded from naturalization.

Mr. SAYLER, of Ohio, claimed that without regard to the expediency or inexpediency of the change, the business of the Committee on the Revision of Laws was simply the statutes as they existed.

The SPEAKER, on a point of order raised by Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, coincided in that view, and was about to rule the amendment out of order when Mr. Willard, of Vermont, withdrew it.

The bill was then passed.

THE PENSION APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. O'NEILL, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Pension Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for to-morrow. It appropriates $30,000,000.

THE UTAH DELEGATE AND HIS POLYGAMOUS PRACTICES.

Mr. SMITH, of New-York, from the Committee on Elections, called up the report of that committee in the case of Mr. Cannon, the delegate from Utah, declaring him guilty of polygamous practices, and that he be excluded from his seat.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE, of Iowa, raised the question of consideration, and the House refused to consider it, only twenty-two voting yea.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS—THE CHOCTAW LOBBY.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE called up the Indian Appropriation bill, the only pending questions being what are known as the Choctaw and Chickasaw amendments. The Choctaw amendment requires the payment of $2,332,561 to the Choctaw Nation, being the amount of the award made by the Senate on the 9th of March, 1859, under the eleventh article of the Treaty of June, 1855, from which sum $250,000, already paid, is to be deducted.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri, offered a substitute for the amendment providing that the amount shall be invested in bonds and held by the Secretary of the Treasury in trust for the Choctaw Nation until the individual claims of the Indians are audited and certified, the interest meanwhile and that of any surplus to go to the support of the Choctaw schools and government, and no claims of attorneys, contractors, or claim agents, to be recognized or paid.

Mr. GUNCKEL, of Ohio, inquired of Mr. Parker whether the substitute would not open a door to speculators who had bought up those claims?

Mr. PARKER said that it was so designed, and that it did exclude payment to such persons.

Mr. MCNULTA, of Illinois, said that while it prevented the payment of the lobby by the Secretary of the Treasury, it provided for payment to the Treasurer of the Choctaw Nation, who would pay it to the lobby, and no Choctaw Indian would ever get a dollar of it.

Mr. PARKER replied to that objection, and argued that there was no safer way to provide for the payment of the money than that proposed in his substitute. It could not be paid to the individual Indians by requiring each of them to come to Washington with his squaw and his papoose. To require that would only be an indirect way of avoiding payment. It would be only repudiation in another form.

Mr. MCNULTA, who is a member of the Indian Commission, expressed his belief in the justice of the claim, but resisted the pending propositions, because he believed that under them the Choctaw Indians would never get a dollar. He believed so because every proposition to pay the individual claimants was resisted, and because it was rumored around the committee room that the Washington lobby owned every dollar of those claims.

Mr. COMINGO, of Missouri, also a member of the Indian Commission, offered a substitute similar in substance to that offered by Mr. Parker, except that it forbids payment to any assignee, and requires it to be made to the individual Indian or his heirs. He explained the amendment and said that it had been agreed upon by a subcommittee of the Commission on Indian Affairs.

Mr. FORT, of Illinois, objected to all the propositions, because if there was merit in it, it should be presented in an independent measure, and not as a rider to an appropriation bill, in which shape most of the objectionable measures of late years (including the Pacific Mail subsidy) had passed, and because it was for the benefit of attorneys and speculators. He knew one attorney who had a claim against it of $180,000 for his services in behalf of the Choctaws. He had had said within twenty-four hours that he had taken stock in it to the amount of $1,000. In fact it was nothing but a pool and plaything that was kicked about from one end of the avenue to the other.

Mr. PARKER, of Missouri—Give us the name of that man.

Mr. FORT—I will give his name whenever a committee is appointed to investigate this matter, and I hope that one will be appointed. I know what I am talking about, and I am not to be frightened by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Parker.]

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, had read an extract from a report made by the Solicitor of the Treasury in 1872, setting out that there was no merit whatever in the Choctaw claim.

Mr. SAYLER, of Indiana, also opposed the pending propositions, and cited the fact that the Senate itself, in the very session following that when the award was made, refused to make an appropriation to carry it out on the ground that the award had been rendered hastily and without due consideration.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, a member of the Indian Committee, explained and advocated the amendment offered by Mr. Comingo. The claim had been known as "The Net Proceeds Claim," but it was really a claim for "net profits," being the amount which went into the Treasury of the United States from the sale of the Choctaw lands.

Mr. SPEER, of Pennsylvania, said he would not vote for the proposition in any shape. While admitting good faith and honesty on the part of the friends of the measure, he did not believe that the claim was just, or that the efforts to pass it were such as any honest man should hold. He quoted the opinion of Senator Fessenden denying the justice of the claim, and he also quoted the opinion of Solicitor Banfield that the claim was completely barred, an opinion in which Secretary Boutwell had declared his concurrence. He asked the House whether, when the cry for more revenue was going up, it was going to appropriate three or four millions pell-mell, for what, and to whom? It was an open secret that at least twenty-five per cent. of these claims were pledged. If the money were paid $1,000,000 of it would go into the hands of those men who had disgraced Congress for years, and before long there would be scandal connected with it as bad as that of the Pacific Mail subsidy.

Mr. SHANKS, of Indiana, thought it ungracious to try and make the Choctaw Indians responsible for a deficit in the revenue, and still more ungracious to make them responsible for the dishonor of the House or its surroundings. It added no virtue to an American statesman to step back behind the lobby in order to cheat the Indians. The question was—first, whether the Government was indebted to the Choctaws; second, how much the debt was; and, third, how it would be paid.

Mr. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, ridiculed the idea that a solemn treaty, and a solemn award of the Senate, justified this claim. He had once studied the subject, and had then come to the conclusion that the claim from beginning to end was a fraud on the General Government. He undertook to say that the Senate never made any award, solemn or not solemn, under the treaty of 1855. It had passed a resolution one day that the best way to settle the claims was to allow the Choctawa the value of certain lands at $1 25 an acre, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to make a calculation as to how much that would be, and to report to Congress. The Senate had never since acted on it report, and that was the terribly solemn award that the House was so much about, and under which $4,000,000 or $5,000,000 were to be paid to 16,000 poor Choctaws, who had only 11,000,000 acres of land, (with not a waste acre among them,) and who had all the expenses of their schools and government paid for.

Mr. HARRIS, of Massachusetts, said that the United States Government had got 10,000,000 acres of land belonging to the Choctaws, and had got in the Treasury a profit of $2,500,000 on the sale of that land, and to him that was a solemn matter.

Finally the discussion was closed, and the first question was on Mr. Comingo's amendment, as a substitute for Mr. Parker's, and it was rejected.

Mr. Parker's substitute for Mr. Loughridge's amendment was agreed to, and then the whole proposition was rejected—yeas, 88, n